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On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20,'65.

Poetry.

THE WILLOW.

Oh, willow, why forever weep,
As one who mourns an endless wrong?
What hidden woe can be so deep?
What utter grief can last so long?

The Spring makes haste with step elate
Your life and beauty to renew;
She even bids the roses wait,
And gives her first sweet care to you.

The welcome red-breast folds his wing
To pour for you his freshest strain;
To you the earliest blue-birds sing,
Till all your light stems thrill again.

The sparrow trills his wedding song,
And trusts his tender brood to you:
Fair flowing vines, the summer long,
With clasp and kiss your beauty woo.

The sunshine drapes your limbs with light,
The rain braids diamonds in your hair;
The breeze makes love to you all night—
Yet still you droop and still despair.

Beneath your boughs, at fall of dew,
By lovers lips is softly told
The tale that all the ages through
Has kept the world from growing old.

But still, though April's buds unfold,
And Summer sets the earth aleaf,
Or Autumn pranks your robes with gold,
You sway and sigh in graceful grief.

Mourn on forever, unconsoled,
And keep your secret, faithful tree!
No heart in all the world can hold
A sweeter grace than constancy.

LOVE'S BEGINNING.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

How delicious is the winning
Of a kiss at love's beginning,
When two mutual hearts are sighing
For the knot there's no untying.

Yet, remember, midst your wooing,
Love has bliss, but love has ruing;
Other smiles may make you fickle,
Tears for other charms may trickle.

Love he comes and Love he tarries,
Just as Fate or Fancy carries;
Longest stays when sorest chidden,
Laughs and flies when pressed and bidden.

Bind the sea to slumber stilly,
Bind its odor to the lily;
Bind the aspen n'er to quiver,
Then bind love to last forever.

Miscellaneous.

TWO NATIONAL DREAMS.

The abiding jealousy felt in England towards the United States has many causes, some of them just, more perhaps unjust, but one of them very strong and very little noticed. This is the difference in the forecast which Englishmen and Americans make as to their own destiny. Some cause, which is very difficult to trace, but which is possibly the absence of hereditary anxiety in America, has upon this point absolutely separated two people of the same blood and in most aspects strangely similar. The Englishman, when he thinks at all upon the subject, is very apt to forecast an unpleasant future for his country, to believe the day will come when it will be shut up in the ocean, or starved for want of corn, or ruined by the exhaustion of its coal, or deprived of its pre-eminence in manufactures, or in some way or other thrown back to a secondary rank. The notion that his country has reached its zenith, and must from some cause unknown, recede, has for a century been constantly present to the Englishman's mind. The American, on the contrary, believes in a boundless future almost visibly before him, is the happier for it and the stronger, accepts children with greater readiness, meets the troubles and especially the pecuniary trouble, of life with greater ease and more perfect *sang-froid*. Somebody, he thinks, will always be wanting something; if he cannot grow corn he can make lucifer matches, and in a short time "we shall be two hundred millions, sir, and the scream of the American eagle will drown the *Te Deums* of the Old World; and two hundred millions, sir, will offer a market for lucifer matches wide as the universe, profitable as dealings in petroleum oil." It is all so amazingly true, too.

There is no vaster dream dreamed on earth than that of these Americans, and yet it is all within the limits of the possible, so far within them that its realization is more probable than its failure. Judging, as human beings are alone entitled to judge, on the evidence, it is much more likely than not that in 1966 the American people will be one hundred and fifty millions, speaking one language, and that English, and possessed of all the knowledge that language contains, with a country of all climates and all scenes, resources scarcely explored, and an almost total freedom from physical distress. Every race, cultivation and capacity will be represented in its borders, and nearly every civilization compatible with Republicanism and a very elastic Christianity. The number of the States will be at least fifty, and in each a marked and peculiar society, will have been formed under the gradual operation of laws as different as the marriage laws of Wisconsin and Vermont now are, and of social systems as separate as those of Maryland and Massachusetts. Experiments of the most gigantic character will have been tried to the full, experiments as wild as the Western one of a nearly unlimited right of divorce, or as those social schemes tried so often in Western New York, or as the idea, so precious to every Democratic mind, of dispensing with every control save that of the parish constable.

A hundred and fifty millions of men of all races and all instincts will be living together on one soil under all climates and possessed of every resource, coal, and iron, and corn, and wine, coal-fields so endless that even American lavishness cannot waste them, iron-fields so vast that they will consume forests covering a continent, corn-fields which will feed the world, and vineyards which even now send their produce to the owners of Hermitage and Johannisberg. There is no science such a race may not prosecute in peace for ages, no form of literature it may not develope, no discovery possible to man it may not hope to make. It will, without an effort, raise 300,000,000*l.* of revenue by a taxation lower than that of England now is, and employ the whole, or nearly the whole of it, in works of peace. Distress or tumult, or resistance to authority, or dread of freedom in its most unrestrained forms, will, says the American, be as unknown in that land as ignorance or violent crime. Every man will be secure in his home, every man equal, every man free to do whatsoever of good his hand can find, or his brain invent, or his heart conceive. So great will be the love of the people for these institutions, that the idea of attack will fade away, for what nation could dream of attacking a country in which thirty millions of armed males, capable of becoming soldiers in six weeks, will perish rather than suffer menace, and will own ships greater in number than those of the rest of the earth? Yet so great will be content of this people that Europe will pass on its way unharmed, unimpeded, and uncontrolled, save indeed, it may be by an extorted agreement that America shall always be left open, a secure harbor of refuge, the "shadow of a great rock" to the poor, and the miserable, and the oppressed. To South and North alike the land will be open, and while the Dane eaten out of his home may find in Maine a climate as rough and manners as kindly as his own, the Italian unable to prosper may grow Lacrima Christi on the slopes of Virginia, or renew the myrtiles of Sicily by the blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico. There is room for all and to spare, and when the tale is complete, and Americans outnumber every white race, there will stretch before them other territories to possess, lands more vast, mountains more various, plains more rich, rivers still broader, cultivation and possibilities of social life yet more multiform and great, for they may cross the Isthmus, fix a capital greater than Rome, at a spot where the President can look from the White House upon two oceans, and stretch away, pressing on in innumerable hordes, over the glorious wilderness of Brazil and the rich alluvium of the Amizon, mine the Andes, and fill those wonderful plateaus where, as in Bogota, the apple and the pineapple grow side by side, and so spread slowly down away to the Antarctic zone. The half of earth will then be Americans, and the curse of divided language done away; and the human race, rid at last of physical misery, of war, of inequality, and of the paralysis of powers produced by fears of each other, may commence a career as new as that which began when man first instituted marriage and discovered fire.

It is a pleasant dream, one which makes New England farmers better, and softer, and nobler amidst their sordid cares; and it is all possible, or at least conceivable. No Englishman with an imagination denies that in his heart, or even doubts it, and it raises in him, among other things, that fierce jealousy which broke out so strangely during the recent civil war. He feels as if this structure thus visibly rising to the stars cast a shadow over England, as if his own land were lost in the haze around that coming Empire, as if he were dwarfed by the presence of his mightier decendant. He feels as a Jew might in the year 30, when, conscious that he alone of mankind recognized the grand intellectual and moral truths, he yet saw his country nominally independent, really but a province of all-absorbing and luxurious Rome.

The bitterness is the greater because the Englishman, almost alone among mankind, has neither past nor future, neither dwells on the glory of his forefathers nor looks forward with hope to the descendants. The Scotch peasant remembers Bannockburn as if it were yesterday, the Russian moujik believes in the day when Holy Russia, mistress of Constantinople, shall give the law to mankind. The average Englishman knows nothing which happened before his father, looks forward to nothing in which his country will play a conspicuous part. He has few national traditions and no national hopes.

The educated German believes always in some coming Utopia, when all men shall have leisure to enjoy, and Germany, safe in her unity, shall plunge fearlessly into thought; and the educated Frenchman never wearies of the past of France; but the educated Englishman only wonders how men endured lives so bad as those of his forefathers, looks forward only to the time when the greatness of England shall have passed away. Yet if he dreamed, as Americans dream, pleasant things, and yet possible, the dream would not be an ignorant one.

He might dream of a little kingdom in a rough but healthy climate, cultivated like a garden, in which a society of forty millions had been organized till it was as completely an entity as a human being, in which the slightest injury to the meanest was felt as the plucking of a hair in a strong man's beard. In that land, so small and so cold, might exist a society coherent as the diamond, but with colors as infinitely varied, a table as bright, facets as definite and as dissimilar—a society in which men rich as the old kings of the East realized a luxury more than Assyrian, by the aid of arts more subtle than those of Greece, yet shared every luxury and every art with the meanest of those around them; and in which workers, never poor to pinching, cordially aided in producing the magnificence they freely enjoyed; in which thought, for the first time really free, for the first time spread among millions, would strike out new literatures and novel sciences, and add every day not only to man's dominion over nature—it was a savage who first tortured earth into multiplying seed corn—but to man's capacity for living noble lives; in which so indefinite would be the variety of position, and circumstance, and work, that every capacity and every disposition should be able to put out and profit by the full measure of its powers; in which the latent use of all forms of weakness should become visible, in which the virtues should be able to act as motors, the passions be pruned down into energies.

He might dream of an England in which every man was educated and could form an opinion for himself, every man provided with means sufficient to give his faculties scope, and every man able to rely on the aggregate force of all for aid against nature, or time, or circumstance, as he now relies on it against violent evil-doers; an England in which Parliament should be the brain of a vast being, of a municipality with a conscious life, guiding all men, faciliating all measures, making enterprises easy which now seem impossible or absurd. He might imagine England thus organized, thus throbbing with many-colored life, ruling quietly over Southern Asia, breaking up sun-baked civilizations, sowing the seeds of new life over half mankind, watering every germ as it grew to maturity, and learning, as all great gardeners learn, to recognize the beauty, and the meaning, and the use of things which seem to be ignorant poisonous weeds.

He might dream of an England which had reconciled the great difficulties of mankind, absolute freedom with perfect organization, liberty with Union, self-will with self-sacrifice, a State which could act like a man, yet of which every citizen felt himself a free and component part.

He might finally imagine England not indeed as powerful as the Union, but so devoted to independence, so scientifically organized, so finely and strongly welded into a weapon, with Anglo Saxon for weight, Celt for edge, and Scotch for temper, that to attack it would be simply to strike at a rapier with a crowbar, which might destroy, but not in time to prevent a mortal wound. Nothing in all that is impossible, once a generation is fully educated, and we shall educate the next.

Rapid intercommunication is already binding the nation into one great family, till a hind cannot be horsewhipped on a remote moorland without a national roar of anger, and the House of Commons becomes for all purposes the *conseil de famille*. Let but the spirit of localism, or, as we call it, self-government, decay a little more, as it always does under education, and England will be welded as we have described, will present such an aspect of variegated, but not unhappy life.

This dream seems to us as bright as the other, though not as vast, as the lawn may be as beautiful as a prairie, Windermere as Erie, a garden as a wilderness of wild flowers. The element of vastness is only wanting, and we can find that in our purposes and our tropical possessions. Palissy's life was noble, though the end of that toil and endeavor was only a pretty enamel; and the work of Athens was vast, though she never covered the space of the Duke of Sutherland's estate.

All that man knows of the ideas which should regulate human organization was worked out by a nation of less than 30,000 freemen, so worked out that Europe has no words for policy save those the Athenians used, and in eighteen hundred years has invented but one new political idea, the possibility of rule by representation. Vastness is nothing, organization everything, the smallest entity with life and potentalities greater and more than the biggest, if it possesses neither. Grand as the mountain is, as Kingsley puts it, and oppressive to the spirit, men who could scarcely be seen on its sides, tunnel through it at their leisure. But then we want the fixed idea that England, which cannot be the mountain, is to be the man.—*London Spectator.*

WHAT HEISTER CLYMER DECLARED AND DID WHILE HE OCCUPIED A SEAT IN THE STATE SENATE.

He insisted that secession was not treason.

He declared that coercion of armed rebellion was unconstitutional. He styled Union soldiers "hounds," "bull-dogs," "hirelings," "minions," "incendiaries" and "plunderers."

He predicted and encouraged a fire in the rear of Union soldiers.

He proclaimed, by implication, that Jeff. Davis was a purer patriot than Abraham Lincoln.

He discouraged the raising of armies by volunteering.

He denounced the filling up of our armies by conscription.

He opposed and execrated every measure by which the Union was saved.

He characterized Abraham Lincoln as a "tyrant," "usurper," "buffoon and assassin."

He ridiculed Andrew Johnson as a "recreant," "pelf hunter," "inebriate" and "adventurer."

He opposed the extension of the elective franchise to the men in the field perilling their lives in defense of the Union, and when they did vote, he charged that such use of the ballot was illegal and a fraud.

He opposed the disfranchisement of the deserters and struggled with all his legal force to prevent the punishment of bounty-jumpers.

He could see nothing heinous in the murder of a draft officer or the pilfering of an enrollment office.

He declared the war a failure and insisted that it ought to cease, while he advocated the election to the Presidency of a played out military bombast.

He rejoiced over rebel and mourned at Union victories.

He opposed the establishment of a National currency.

He insisted on Pennsylvania paying her English creditors in gold, when by all the rules of financial business the State could only be asked to pay in currency. The payment in gold cost the Commonwealth many thousands of dollars, which went at the time to fill the pockets of Englishmen who were then engaged in affording aid and comfort to the rebels, fighting for the destruction of the Government.

These are a few of the distinguished acts performed by Heister Clymer while he was a State Senator. He is now a candidate for Governor, nominated by his party because of his record above given. Will the people of Pennsylvania endorse a candidate coming before them with a record like this? The result of the election in October will be the answer.

WHY WOMEN DRESS.

A clever and sprightly female writer refers to certain strictures in the *Round Table* on female extravagance: and denies that the sex dress for one another. "Women do not dress for one another; we dress for *you*, gentleman—for you alone." Furthermore "Hagar" declares that a woman can cheat a man out of his eyes with the deceits of dress. "You do not know the difference between natural and artificial beauty. You do not know whether the pretty flush on the face is natural or 'put on.' You do not know whether the softness or fairness of a pretty face is nature's work or 'liquid pearl'—the fashionable name for whitewash. Indeed, you do not. To use your own words, gentlemen, you only know when a woman looks well.' You may *think* you know a painted face, but you do not. I could not detect it myself if I had not seen the paint put on, and were not familiar with this branch of high art. And as long as you think the pretty which we made up a genuine one, what is the difference whether it is or not?" Heigho! well, Jenkins, of the *Leader* rejoices with exceeding great joy that he got safely married before the age of cosmetics, laughing gas and "the German" dance. Well, "Hagar" is right after all. On the ladder of civilization women are always just one rung below men. As they ascend or descend so do their mothers, wives and daughters. 'It is for *you* we spend our last dollar for dress,' exclaims Hagar, "and go half starved and comfortless in consequence. It is for *you*; we are just what you make us." Moral by Jenkins—The women will run after the men.

LEARN THE SANCTITY OF DUTY.—It is to be feared that thousands even of intelligent persons, and persons who are supposed to be religious beings, have no conception of the greatness of the idea of duty, or moral accountability, of the meaning of the word "ought." But it is certain that nothing is done well until it is done from the sense of a controlling principle of inherent and essential rightness. Duty is the child of Love, and therefore there is power in all its teachings and commands.

THE SOUL'S LONGINGS.

Fifteen years ago to-night, a young girl knelt beneath the starry sky to pray; and the burden of her prayer was, that she might be endowed with the powers of genius; that power might be given her to write; to give voice to the tumultuous feelings surging through her soul. This was all the boon she craved. She asked not for love, for wealth, or high estate: neither did she ask for fame; as yet ambition had no place in her heart. She asked but for power to weave together the loose matter that was clogging up her heart; to write out its unwritten music; its glowing dreams and prophesies; and it was granted.

Will it bring her happiness?

Years passed away. Again she knelt to pray. Her dark eyes radiant with the light of genius, were fixed upon the distant heavens; her lips were half unclosed, and her long dark ringlets fell over her uncovered shoulders—she looked like one inspired. Suddenly, the fair head was bent low, and her hand raised, with a kind of deprecating gesture, as if some sorrow had crept in upon her joy. Then, folding her arms over her heart, she bowed her face in the dust of humiliation, and, in broken words exclaimed:

"Father, *to be loved!*"

Ha! she is not happy! she craves the boon of love.

It was not enough that mighty power was given over her own mind and the minds of others. She had made her a world apart from the world she lived in. She had won fame, and bevies of friends; and yet her woman's heart craved for love.

It was sad to see the fair young head bowed so humbly; to see that proud heart humiliated with the thought that the bosom she had craved so passionately asking that, and only that, had failed to satisfy her heart. Again her prayer was granted.

The love of a noble heart was given her; a princely home, and the homage of the multitude. Will the love she has coveted fill her heart? Will love do more for the woman's heart than fame did for the girl's?

She had a happy home; sheltered in from the world's clamor and change—that far-off world she thought so beautiful. Would that she could part the thick curtain that hung between it and her. She did so, and found that the curtain was of coarse gray serge; that the beautiful colors it had worn at a distance had been wrought by her own brain. She wished then that she had not peered beyond the curtain that had been so wisely hung between her and the world that seemed so fair—for she had gained more light and knowledge than was wise for her. She found out the fallacy of her early dreams; that love and truth were not the things they seemed; that happiness was a myth; and the "trail of the serpent was over them all."

Alas! her heart yet unfilled, her soul yet unsatisfied.

And now, from white, quivering, lips, new prayer arises. But, this time she does not kneel, but bears it about in her heart; and, at last, when the want grows unbearable, the trembling lips, utter, passionately, "Give me children, O Father!"

A little life fluttered into existence—a sweet pale blossom of wondrous loveliness. The blue of the violets were in its eyes, and the rose flush upon its cheeks. There was a new delicious feeling in her heart, and her soul thrilled to the touch of those tiny fingers.

Was the want in her soul filled? had the babe's coming stilled its longings? Ah! no; something was wanting—what could it be?

There came a night when the breath floated out from the babe's lips, and it went to dwell beyond the pearly clouds. Then there came hours of darkness and sorrow—afterward there was light!

As the stricken mother gazed on the wee, waxen babe she had loved so well, she could scarcely "believe and quiet herself" before him who had bereaved her. But, even in the midst of her anguish, a new revelation dawned upon her. She saw that she had been blindly following her own will, regardless of his who created her. Every prayer of her life had been answered. Genius had been given her, and fame and love; and more precious than all, the sweet child love which is surely a fortaste of Heaven.

Once more beneath the stars she knelt to pray; not the young girl of fifteen years ago but a woman weary and worn. The prayer this time, is not for intellectual endowment; not for human love, nor fame, nor the pattering of children's feet; but, faintly from white lips, come the words:

"Wash me and I will be whiter than snow! Let Thy love fill my heart, O Father! Thy love alone can satisfy the soul! Take away all vain dreams; all strivings for earthly happiness, all yearning for human love! Let the prayer of my heart ever be, Not my will, Father, but thine be done! Thy will let it be done on earth, as it is in Heaven, now and forevermore!

"Lord make me what Thou wilt, so Thou wilt take

What Thou dost make
And not disdain
To house me, though among
Thy coarsest grain."

CHILDREN'S QUESTIONS.

Show us the philosopher that a child cannot puzzle. We have never seen no such a phenomenon. Roll all the wisacres of the world into one, and a schoolboy's whys and wherefores shall confound the combination. If when the Admirable Crinchton travelled through Europe, affixing his challenges to the gates of colleges, the professors had pitted their six year olds against the prodigy, we warrant they would have propounded problems beyond his skill to solve. The truth is, that it is much easier to answer a learned man than a child. Your philosophers understand well enough that there are matters concerning which all men are equally ignorant and with commendable tact and prudence they steer clear of them. But children are bold and persistent querists.—They are not satisfied with evasive replies. They cross examine with merciless perseverance, and sometimes drive the most profound to the refuge of "I don't know." But even that confession—so humiliating to grown up wisdom—does not always silence the youthful searcher after knowledge. He is apt to think you *ought* to know, and to ask why you *don't* know. We really like to set a smart child on a pedant. It is astonishing how the little interlocutor will worry and badger the man of books. But it does him good. It teaches him how much he *does not know*. It is very foolish for any man to give himself airs on the score of acquirements which do not suffice to save him from being cornered and convicted of ignorance by a mere baby.

☞ After quoting from John Locke, that a blind man took his idea of scarlet from the sound of a trumpet, a witty fellow says that a hoopskirt hanging out of a shop door reminds him of the peel of a bell.

THE CHOLERA.

It is generally conceded at present, by almost all of our leading physicians that we will be visited by Asiatic cholera during the coming season. At least, every indication points in that direction. In view of the fact we submit the following series of rules, the observance of which cannot but prove eminently beneficial at any time;

1. Avoid all causes of excessive nervous exhaustion: avoid intemperance in eating and drinking; live upon a nourishing diet, and keep the digestive functions in a healthy condition.

2. Avoid and discourage panic and needless anxiety when the epidemic is announced, remembering that, in its premonitory stage, cholera is generally curable, and that all the exciting causes of the malady can be avoided.

3. Promptly second the efforts of the public authorities in all enlightened plans for protecting the public health, especially in all that relates to civic cleanliness, the abatement of nuisances, and the proper care and feeding of the poor.

4. If in business, or charged with any public or philanthrophic duty, do not forsake your post of personal or official labor, except when suffering from premonitory symptoms of cholera or other sickness.

5. Aid and encourage the removal and prevention of the localizing and exciting causes of cholera throughout the district in which you reside.

6. Give particular attention to the drainage, dryness and cleanliness of your premises and the neighborhood, and see to it that the water supply is both pure and sufficient.

7. Inculcate habits of personal neatness.

8. Avoid the employment of purgative drugs, except when prescribed by your physician.

9. Avoid and prevent effluvia from excrementitious matter, sewers, privies and chamber vessels. Frequently and thoroughly disenfect these sources of fever poison.

10. Insist upon the utmost cleanliness and purity of every portion of your apartments furniture and domicils.

11. thoroughly and frequently ventilate every apartment in the dwelling, even to the cellars, closets and vaults. This should be aided by fires in open fire places, wherever available.

12. Carefully protect the body against sudden alterations of temperature. Wear flannel, and when exposed to changeable temperatures, or suffering any disorder of the bowels, wear a broad flannel band extending from the tops of the hips to the middle of the body.

13. Be prudent in the use of food and beverages, being particularly attentive to quality and digestibility.

14. Bear in mind the fact that a painless diarrhoea is the almost invariable preeursor of the cholera, and that if not immediately and properly treated it will more probably terminate fatally than favorably.—*Exchange*

A RECEIPT FOR HAPPINESS.—It is simple, when you rise in the morning, form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easily done—a left-off garment to the man who needs it; a kind word to the sorrowful; an encouraging expression to the striving—trifles in themselves, light as air,—will do it, at least for twenty-four hours; and if you are young depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of time to eternity. Look at the result; You send one person—only one happily through the day; that is three hundred and sixty-five in the course of the year—and supposing you live forty years only after you commence this course, you have made fourteen thousand six hundred human beings happy, at all events for a time. Now worthy reader, is this not simple? and is it not worth accomplishing? We do not often indulge in a moral dose—but this is so small a pill, that one needs no red currant jelly to disguise its flavor, and it requires to be taken but once a day, that we feel warranted in prescribing it. It is most excellent for digestion, and a producer of pleasant slumber.—*London Atlas.*

THE PURE HEART.—The springs of everlasting life are within. They are clear streams gushing up from the depths of the soul and flow out to enliven the sphere of outward existence. But like the waters of Siloah, they "go swift." You must listen to catch the silvery tones of the little rill as it glides from its mountain home: you may not witness its silent march through the green vale, but its course will be seen in the fresh verdure and the opening flowers: its presence will be unknown by the forms of life and beauty that gather around it. It is ever thus with the pure. You may not hear the "still small voice," or heed the silent aspiration, but there is a moral influence and a holy power which you will feel. The wilderness is made to smile flowers of new life and beauty spring up and flourish while an invisible presence breathes immortal fragrance through the atmosphere.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.—The Commissioner of Agriculture states that the following is a statement of the exports from New York of the leading agricultural products from January 1, 1866, to May 1: Flour (wheat), 344,490 barrels; rye flour, 1,074 barrels; corn meal, 43,523 barrels; wheat, 109,467 bushels; rye, 171,823 bushels; oats, 676,520 bushels; peas, 26,604 bushels; corn, 2,077,157 bushels; cotton, 235,852 bales; hay, 17,646 bales; hops, 382 bales; leaf tobacco, 13,020 hogsheads; manufactured tobacco, 962,543 pounds; petroleum, 9,035,296 gallons; pork, 39,536 barrels; beef, 12,015 barrels; beef, 21,379 tierces; cut meats, 21,636,355 pounds; butter, 743,055 pounds; cheese, 1,989,191 pounds; lard, 12,087,482 pounds; tallow, 8,163,115 pounds.

HIBERNIAN TOASTS.—Two gallant "sons of Erin," being just discharged from service, were rejoicing over the event, when one who felt all the glory of his own noble race, suddenly raised his pot above his head and said, "Arrah, Mike, here's to the gallant old 69th—the last in the field and the first to leave it." "Tut, tut, man," Said mike; "ye don't mane that." "Don't mane it, is it? Then what do I mane?"

"You mane," said Mike, and he raised his glass high, and looked lovingly at it, "Here's to the gallant 69th, equal to none!" And so they drank.

THE people of West Virginia have, by a great majority, voted to disfranchise all rebels, their sympathisers and aiders and abettors. No limitation has been fixed, so that it is probable that the curse that was laid upon the tories of the Revolution will be fastened upon the traitors through all time.

TEXAS COTTON CROP.—Of the cotton crop, we hear from nearly every part of the county, the most flattering prospects. The freedmen are doing better than was to be expected, while our returned soldiers have gone to work with a *vim*, and all seem to be doing their "level best" to make a large crop.—*Texas Countryman.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squres	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

THERE is a paper at Columbus, Ga., which has for some time been urging, as the true policy of the South that no cotton be planted for several years, until the Yankees driven by necessity, shall, on their knees, beg the South to accept all their rights and save the Union from bankruptcy. Few if any planters will be inclined to adopt such a policy. It was tried early in the war, when to their great surprise the Southern people learned that cotton was no longer king.

THE NEW WOOL CLIP.—The Sandusky *Register* of the 26th says: "The wool season was inaugurated yesterday by the sale of two thousand pounds at fifty cents. The wool was in very fine condition. Prices are ruling from forty to fifty cents. At the convention yesterday, buyers manifested little disposition to settle upon prices for the new clip on account of the unsettled condition of the market."

IN MILFORD, Mass., the children of Roman Catholic parents were instructed not to conform to certain regulations which have been instituted in all the schools, which regulations consist in singing moral and patriotic songs and bowing the head during prayer. The consequence is that a large number of Irish children are out of school, and have appeared in procession in the streets.

AT the time of the explosion of the nitroglycerine in the yard of Wells, Fargo & Co in San Francisco, a lad was sitting at his desk writing, while plastering and timber fell around, without so much as hurting a hair on his head. The same boy was sitting on the paddle box of the steamer Yosemite when she was blown up, on a trip to Sacramento, and was blown entirely across the river, when he coolly swam back to the wreck to offer assistance to the less fortunate passengers.

A soldier who, in going from Baltimore to Rock Island, had met with four accidents was on the fifth occasion in a car that completely turned over. Making his way through a window, and gaining an upright position, he looked around him and coolly inquired: "What station is this?" He thought this was a way they had of stopping.

Sir James Mackintosh invited Dr. Parr to take a drive in his gig. The horse became restive. "Gently, Jimmy," said the doctor, "don't irritate him: always soothe your horse. Jimmy, you'll do better without me. Let me down, Jimmy." Once on *terra firma* the doctor's view of the case was changed. "Now, Jimmy, touch him up. Never let a horse get the better of you. Touch him up, conquer him, don't spare him—I'll walk back."

Not long since there was a dancing party at the house of Mr. Scott, near Avena, Lawrence county, Ala. The weather was very warm in the early party of the evening, but it had become exceedingly cold when the party broke up heated and fatigued. The company went home; two of them died the next morning, and seven have since died. Others are seriously ill, and none of the participants in the affair are well.

HOPE—Hope is the sweetest friend that ever kept a distressed friend company; it beguiles the tediousness of the way, all the miseries of our pilgrimage. It tells the soul such sweet stories of the succeeding joys; what comfort there is in heaven, what peace, what joy, what triumphs, what marriage songs and hallelujahs there are in that country whither she is travelling, that she goes merrily away with her present burden.

SEEKING FOR TRUTH.—The labors to try man's soul and exalt it, are the search for truth beneath the mysteries which surround creation, to gather amaranths, shining with the hues of heaven, from plains upon which hang, dark and heavy, the mists of earth.

☞ Sir Walter Scott, in lending a book one day to a friend, cautioned him to be punctual in returning it. "This is really necessary," said the poet in apology; "for though many of my friends are bad *arithmeticians*, I observe almost all of them are good *book-keepers*.

☞ A Surgeon, who was bald, was on a visit to a friend's house, whose servant wore a wig. After bantering him a considerable time, the doctor said: "You see how bald I am, and yet I don't wear a wig." "True, sir," replied the servant; "but an empty barn requires no thatch."

IMMENSE IMMIGRATION.—A gentleman just from Sioux City states that between that place and Iowa Falls he met over five hundred teams with immigrants, all bound for the West, some to Dacotah, some to the Sioux City region, and others for the fertile valleys of the Des Moines and other streams this side of the Big Muddy. The rush westward this spring has never been exceeded even in the flushest of the flush times.

An odd bit of dialogue occurs in a novel now publishing in a French paper.

"Where is your husband!" asks a gentleman.

"He went out to buy a cigar," replies the lady.

"Has he been gone long?"

"Eighteen years."

"He is quite right," remarks the gentleman, philosophically; "he wants to choose a good one."

The late lamented Lempriere tells us that Io was changed into a heifer; but we have lately gleaned from the doctor's prescription the following piece of information respecting the end of that young person: "*Iodide* of potassium."

The National circus advertises that they have engaged the services of the best "cannon ball player in the world. On the play bills the name is Conklin. It is evidently a misprint. Grant hasn't retired from the business.

John C. Breckenridge has gone into the pork business in Canada. Judging from the past, it is just the thing for him. When he left Jeff Davis in the lurch, he showed that he knew how to "save his bacon."

When a young lady promises her hand to her lover, on a bright night, she may be said to have made "a

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY JUNE 15, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

COPPERHEAD TRICKERY.

Several weeks ago the Copperheads were detected in industriously circulating a report among the faithful that Nathan H. Wright, of Pleasantville, had been removed from the Post Office at that place and B. F. Horn, a Copperhead, appointed in his stead. The matter had been conducted so quietly that Mr. Wright and his friends only learned the intentions of the vile tricksters after they boasted that the change had already been made. No one knew the charges against Mr. Wright. these had to be learned before anything of a rebutting character could be successfully resorted to. And when they were ascertained! oh shame, where is thy blush! they consisted of charges manufactured out of whole cloth, accusing Mr. Wright of almost every ungentlemanly act, while there is no more honorable, hospitable, peaceable and efficient officer in the county. In less than twenty-four hours after the receipt of the charges, several hundred adult persons, of both parties, who receive their mail matter through the Pleasantville office, signed a petition asking the Department to retain him and denying the libelious and slanderous charges preferred. In addition affidavits, in any number, were voluntarily offered to refute every charge preferred by the Copperhead desparadoes, all of which are now before the Department, and we have a faint idea that Copperhead tactics will meet the usual verdict—*defeated because the snake was too apparent.*

The same course, it is hinted to us, is to be pursued with Lieut. Wm. P. Barndollar, Post Master at Bloody Run. Mr. Barndollar is one of the most accommodating and efficient business men in this section of Pennsylvania, and in addition to his efficiency he served his country faithfully for three years in the swamps and miasmas of South Carolina; but this will have no weight with the unscrupulous men who run the Copperhead machine in this county. They would have the efficient and deserving dismissed to make room for those who would serve their purpose, were they ever so incapable or undeserving. But it won't work. No, gentleman of the Copperhead persuasion, you can't come any of your rascality over the Union men of this county. If you can't do the thing on the square, "we bet" you can't succeed on the other string. Please put this in your pipe and smoke it.

WILL HE DO IT?

At the Democratic meeting held in the Court House on Monday night of our last February Court, Mr. Shannon, the apparent Democratic candidate for Prothonotary of this county, said in a speech that the Legislature of Pennsylvania was considering a bill to disfranchise certain of the citizens of Pennsylvania; and that he had no doubt that it would pass it, because the Legislature was black enough to do anything. And that he would notify the boards of election throughout this county in writing, before the election in the fall, that if they refused the votes of any person on the ground set forth in that act of the Legislature, he himself would prosecute every one of them thus refusing. Will he do it?

THE EFFECTS OF "MY POLICY."

That talented and highly accomplished journalist, Jane G. Swisshelm, is contributing a series of articles from Washington, D. C. to the Chambersburg *Repository*, on the state of the country. From the last number we extract the following:

"Prominent Radicals here are in receipt of most touching appeals from loyalists of the South, whose dwellings are burned, and who are hunted like partridges by the triumphant rebels. What is generally wanted is the means of getting away, as the hope of protection is abandoned. These appeals would be more frequent but for the fear of discovery. These suffering loyal people, white and black are held in mortal fear, like children who are cruelly beaten by nurses and threatened with worse if they compain. Witness the petition from loyal men of Virginia, which was lately presented to the Senate by Mr. Trumbull, and afterward withdrawn for fear of consequences to the petitioners. A Congressman who received one of these appeals from a loyalist in South Carolina, whose dwelling had been burned and he and his family driven to the woods where they are now skulking, went to Secretary Stanton to ask transportation for these outraged people to some place of safety. Mr. Stanton read the letter carefully, then remarked:

"I regret that there is no law authorizing me to interfere. Such appeals are coming up from all parts of the South. I have no authority to help these people."

"And, is it so, Mr. Secretary," enquired the applicant, "that, after spending three thousand million of money and two hundred thousand lives the men we have been fighting are triumphant, and our friends left to their mercy, and the government powerless to protect them?"

"It is even so!" was the emphatic answer of Edwin M. Stanton.

"Then, Mr. Stanton to what are we coming?"

"We are coming to another war!" said the Secretary of War, "and that soon; and it is my consolation, in this view of the case, that the next war will not end as the last did in a mock trial for traitors. When our men go down there the next time they will try and execute traitors with the bayonet!"

I have no doubt, whatever, of the correctness of Mr. Stanton's opinion. According to God's dealing with nations, the abandonment of the nation's allies to the fury of the common foe, is such an act of poltroonery and bad faith as cannot be forgiven, and must be atoned for by a national sacrifice of blood. Nations have no existence beyond this life, and national sins must be punished *here*. Every drop of blood drawn by the lash must call for and receive a drop drawn by the sword, and the nation, like Mr. Lincoln, be brought to say that God is true and righteous altogether.

KEEPING EXPERIENCED MEN IN CONGRESS.

We heartily endorse the following article from the New York *Evening Post*.

The prominent Union journals of Michigan urge the renomination of their entire Congressional delegation. Nearly all the members from that State have served several terms already, and it is now proposed to utilize for the state the experience they have gained.

We are glad to see a disposition on the part of Union men to take a lesson in this matter from their adversaries. Much of the preponderance formerly obtained by the southern states in the government was due to the fact that they did not so frequently send new men to Congress. Old members are sure to get the control in legislative bodies, from their familiarity with the rules and machinery, whereas new men are obliged to spend half the session in acquiring the requisite knowledge for the effective performance of their duties. If the constituencies of northern states had been as sagacious as their opponents in this respect there would have been far less opportunity for complaint of southern aggressions in Congress.

"Rotation in office" is a device of the politicians, who think only of themselves, and regard the offices as their property, to be held for their profit; but the fact is that the people are to be served, and it is to their interest that there should be no "rotation in office," no change except where an officer is incapable, or where he can be superseded by a man of decidedly greater ability. It is notorious that a second or third rate man, familiar by long experience with the rules and practice, the humor and spirit of Congress, almost certainly makes a more effective representative than a far abler or profounder man, new to the House.

Among the states which have for some time past pursued the policy of re-electing their representatives in Congress are Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota. Other districts have fallen more or less into the practice; its general adoption would greatly help to secure a definite policy for the country, and to strengthen the government.

If such a policy were adopted in regard to the members of all legislative bodies it would obviate much bungling legislation and save much precious time. If Pennsylvania had long ago adopted such a course, her great industrial interests, so vitally connected with the national prosperity, would not have been so long overlooked and neglected. Let her improve the lessons of the past and embrace the opportunies of the present to enter upon the highway to permanent prosperity.

THE FENIAN FIASCO.

The papers have been very full of Fenian operations for the last week, but we have not been able to glean anything startling from them, Sweeney, Roberts and many others have been arrested by the United States authorities. The effort has collapsed.

The New York *Evening Post* has the following in reference to our neutrality laws:

The President has issued a proclamation warning all persons against taking part in the unlawful enterprise which Sweeny, Roberts and others have undertaken, and commanding both the civil and military authorities to do their duty in the premises, and arrest all who engage in this land piracy.

It is well that everybody should know that in this Fenian crew, all who claim the rank of officers, subject them, under the laws of the United States, to a fine of three thousand dollars, and imprisonment for three years; while all who take the part of private soldiers or sailors in this organization subject themselves to one thousand dollars and three years imprisonment. Moreover, Sweeny, Roberts and all the other leaders and originators of this Fenian enterprise are subject to a fine of three thousand dollars and three year's imprisonment for that offense.

We presume many, perhaps the greater number of the persons who have taken part in this movement, are ignorant of the law which they are violating, of the gravity of the offense which they are about to commit, and of the very serious and unpleasant penalties to which they are subjecting themselves.

If any one foolishly doubted the disposition of our government to observe its obligations to our neighbors, he is now enlightened by the proclamation of the President. We have the disposition and the power to mantain peace and order on the border. The country demands that this shall be done at all hazards; and the measures already taken will put an end to the enterprise which was hopeless from the first, and whose chief result will be, as every one but its victims foresaw, to drag a considerable number of misguided men from their homes and peaceable industries, and make them violators of the law. Besides this, there is the other result, that the nation is put to a considerable expense to put down this foolish and lawless attempt.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

Permanent Organization Effected by Electing General Owen as Chairman. Bold Speeches from True Men who Fearlessly Faced Death that the Country Might Live.

PITTSBURGH, June 5.—This morning the Pittsburgh delegation, accompanied by a band escorted the stranger delegates to the new Academy of Music, which was handsomely decorated. In a few moments five hundred soldiers, from every portion of the State, were seated on the lower floor, while the galleries were crowded with spectators.

At ten o'clock, Gen. Hartranft called the assembly to order. On motion of Colonel Bills, Major General Negley, of Alleghany, was appointed temporary chairman. Gen. Negley made a few remarks, thanking the meeting for the honor conferred upon him. Geo. W. Glenn, of Dauphin, was elected secretary.

Gen. Collis moved that the delegates pledge themselves to conform to the decisions of the convention. Gen. Owen could not see the necessity of passing such a resolution now as he considered that any true soldier who participated was in honor bound to conform to the action of the convention. The resolution was temporarily postponed.

A committee on credentials was appointed with Capt. Conner, of Philadelphia, as chairman.

A recess of half an hour was then taken.

The report of the committee on credentials was made and accepted.

Adjutant Conner, of Philadelphia, moved that a committee of thirteen (which was afterwards increased to thirty-three) be appointed on permanent organization. Carried.

Sergeant Anthony Gifford, of Philadelphia, a one-armed soldier, was appointed chairman of the committee.

On motion, a committee of thirty three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention, with General Fisher as chairman.

Previous to the appointment Lieut. Reynolds, of Lancaster, made a speech in favor of General Fisher, who, he said, represented the home of Thaddeus Stevens. [Immense applause.]

The committee on permanent organization reported for permanent officers Gen. Joshua T. Owens, as chairman; and among the vice presidents were Col. Wm. B. Thomas, Capt Henry Conner, Capt. W. Hopkins, Colonel Gideon Clarke, General Collis, Philadelphia, and Barnes, of Alleghany.

They escorted General Owen to the chair. He was received with great applause, and spoke as follows:

COMRADES: I return my heartfelt thanks, not only for myself, but for the city of Philadelphia, whom you have honored by electing me to this position. It seems to me that all circumstances and surroundings here tend to show clearly to every man present that this convention is the most important that has been held in Pennsylvania for many years. Who are you that are assembled here in this iron city, the conduct of whose citizens during the war have immortalized it.

Fellow soldiers, who by concert of action in the field saved the Government and preserved the proud banner under which you fought, what do you propose to do? Not to revolutionize parties or introduce any new doctrines, but simply to determine that the institutions of the country shall be so permanently established, and the fruits of the war so thoroughly gathered, and the principles involved by contest of arms be incorporated into our statutes that peace shall be as lasting as our victory was complete. The politicians are somewhat excited as to what we may do; but they need have no fear if they are true to principles and to the traditions of our Government; but if they are false they will find we are combined against them.

You have proven to the whole world that you are willing to sacrifice your lives for your country; and if you were trusted with the destinies of the Union on the 3d of July 1864, on the field of Gettysburg, where our liberty and the honor of our flag were in jeopardy, you have proved yourselves equal to the task of securing the one and vindicating the other, why may you not in civil life be trusted as well? But we feel the hand of the coward; and since his baptism of blood I will wager my life he is true to the country.

Under the general character of the call for the convention all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors were invited to attend; and in providing for the best interests of the soldiers and sailors is it not the duty of the convention to indicate its preference for a true soldier to one who, during the whole struggle, did all in his power to cripple the opperations of the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion? [Long and continuous cheering.] Is it not to our common interest that loyal men only be elected to office? I find upon the banners which adorn the stage the emblazoned names of Lookout Mountain, Wauhatchie, Missionary Ridge, and we know who, in those battles, illustrated the prowess of Pennsylvanians by his deeds and valor. General John W. Geary, by his conduct in those terrible battles, has endeared himself to us and all true men of of the State.

General Owen referred to topics of general interest to soldiers, increased pensions to widows and orphans, equalization of bounties to volunteers and granting places of honor and profit to those who have been faithful to the country on battle fields. He concluded as follows: Who shall give utterance to the dallying day of the future? What ties shall bind together the hosts whose concert of action shall make perpetual the peace conquered by your arms? The generals who by their skill have made the American name immortal, and the gallant officers and men whose common suffering in a common cause have united them together with ligaments of steel.

General Collis offered the following:

Resolved, That the delegates to this convention pledge themselves to conform to and endorse the action of the convention.

The resolution was opposed by Captain Rauch, of Berks, who regarded it as an imputation upon the integrity of the delegates.

After some discussion, it was unanimously adopted, and the convention adjourned till half past four o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Gen. J. S. Brisbin, Col. T. E. Rose, of the 177th Regiment; Capt. Taylor, Col. J. K. Murphy, Col. Wm. Diehl and Maj. Patterson were requested to take seats on the platform.

Colonel Keatly, of Blair, made an eloquent speech. The late struggle had proven the people able to govern themselves, and riveted in the hearts of the people the principle of republicanism. He referred to the name—"Boys in Blue," a name which will make traitors everywhere shudder. He believed that on resurrection morn the first note that Gabriel would sound would be that they had triumphed.

He thought if we had an American tribune, he should also have a pretorian guard; and if treason was to be made odious it should not be by traitors. He alluded to Geary's glorious military services, a man who had never flinched, and to the conservatism which had cost us so many valuable lives on the Chickahominy.

General Brisbin, of the regular army, addressed the convention. He was glad that the Pennsylvania soldiers had taken the steps to organize to protect the liberties of the country, and that they will oppose all who are not for the country. The men who carried the flag are the proper protectors of the country, and when they cast their ballots unitedly, the result will be a foregone conclusion.

General Negley addressed the convention briefly but eloquently, and said he was always ready to again answer the call of the country.

Adjourned till 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Captain Norris, of Philadelphia, spoke, and thanked Alleghany for the reception of the Philadelphia delegates, and complimented her on her large Union majorities. This convention was to demand justice for the soldiers, and that the hero of Lookout Mountain should be our next Governor. The voice comes from every soldier's grave, Be faithful.

On motion the organization was entitled "the national union of the boys in blue."

General Fisher, from the committee, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted amid great cheers;

Whereas, We, the representives of the soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania assembled in convention, in obedience to a call recognized and formally acted upon throughout the Commonwealth, having in remembrance the sufferings and trials endured in the successful struggle against a gigantic rebellion, and being determined to penetrate the great principles established by our arms, and sanctified by the blood of our comrades, do resolve—

First. That we return to the Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe our sincere and heart felt thanks for the crowning victory vouchsafed to our efforts against a rebellion which had for its object the destruction of our great Republic.

Second. That the tender care exercised by our Government and people for the remains of our martyred heroes, for their widows and orphans, commands our warmest gratitude.

Third. That contrary to public policy, and subversive of the great principles won by our patriotic blood to permit any men to offices of honor or profit under the General Government, who, by word or deed, embarrassed the Union armies, or cast odium on the cause for which they fought.

Fourth. That the soldiers of Pennsylvania should organize in their respective counties to take care that the triumph of the army be not fruitless and the results of our first endeavors remain ungathered by concessions of any material points in issue in our struggle to the defeated party, or by yielding advantages fairly won: and we propose the following platform as a basis of organization:

Fifth. That such treatment should be accorded to the defeated foe as the most chivalric magnanimity requires; but without yielding a principle compromising the rights, or, above all, deserting an ally.

Sixth. That such and so many guarantees shall be demanded from the South and incorporated in the national Constitution as are necessary to prevent the recurrence of the rebellion; to secure justice and freedom to all men, of all classes, conditions and colors, and guard the national faith from violation.

Seventh. That the rebels ought not to be precipitated into power before such guarantees have been obtained and that accordingly Congress, to which rightfully pertains all questions of reconstruction, is to be cordially sustained in their demand for such guarantees.

Eighth. That with the beginning of the war this nation took a new departure, and thenceforth her constitution is to be read in the interest of liberty, justice and security, according to the spirit of its preamble, and the immortal Declaration of Independence, under the teachings of its authors and compatriots. Too long already has it been in the interest of slavery and caste.

Ninth. That Major Gen. John W. Geary having given just evidence of his devotion to the Union during the great rebellion by volunteering in its defence and serving faithfully during the war, when many like Hiester Clymer, who now claims to be equally patriotic, were rendering aid and comfort to the rebels, and he now being before the people of Pennsylvania as a candidate for the office of Governor, we his fellow soldiers, in that time of trial, pledge to him our hearty support and ask the same for him from all those who acknowledge the debt of gratitude due from the country to its saviours.

Tenth. That the soldiers of Pennsylvania recognize no warmer or truer friend than Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin. His name is our watchword; his fame our hope, and his merit our glory. The unswerving love of the soldier's friend will be reciprocated by their unfaltering devotion.

Eleventh. That we appeal hopefully to Congress for speedy decision on the question of equalization of bounties to soldiers.

Twelfth. That believing treason is a crime and that traitors should be punished, we demand that the leading traitors should be convicted and executed as an example to traitors for all time to come.

Thirteenth. That this convention is able to express its sentiments upon the whole matter of the issues and candidates in a few words which may answer for our banner inscriptions the coming campaign. God grant Geary victory!

Fourteenth. That the legislation where by Congress attempted to defend and protect our allies, the loyal men of the South against the deadly hatred of the common enemies, to make good for a race freedom proffered as the price of aid and awarded as the due of loyalty, deserves our unqualified approval.

Fifteenth. That we require Congress so to legislate as to protect American industry by a high protective tariff.

Col. Bayne, of Allegheny, offered a resolution, as follows:

Resolved. That the loyal majority in Congress deserves our gratitude: that radical vices require radical remedies; and that the nation should take no step backward in her march to the grand destiny that surely awaits the unfaltering and persistent adherence to the cause of equal freedom.

Captain Fuller, of Fayette moved to amend by approving of the amendments proposed by the Senate and said he hoped the resolution against Johnson would be passed.

Major Schenck, of Lancaster, asked who felt any pride in the Pennsylvania Senators at Washington? He was in favor of standing by the popular branch of Congress, and asked where were Johnson's monuments of justice.

Never mind how many monuments of mercy he might make, let us stand by Congress and make treason odious. Compared with the words of Andrew Johnson, those of Judas sink into insignificance.

General Fisher said that the members of the resolution committee were all radical, and he would just as leave indorse Cowan as Johnson. The resolutions presented by them he thought sufficiently radical.

A delegate from Berks, who is secretary of a Democratic Club in Reading arose to speak when Gen. Collis asked him if he intended to conform to the proceedings of the convention or vote for Clymer. After some equivocation he said for "Clymer." Gen. Collis said the presence of such a delegate was an insult to himself and his comrades.

Captain C. Turner, of Philadelphia, moved that two one-legged soldiers be appointed to escort him out, and offered to be one of the two, as his indignation was intense.

The Copperhead delegate quietly retired at the suggestion of the chairman.

On motion of Captain Fuller, the resolution was voted down, and Colonel Bayne's passed by an almost unanimous vote, amid immense applause.

General Thomas L. Kean offered and had passed a resolution stating that the distinction between rank and file and the officers and their families is now uncalled for, and should not be continued on the pension rolls, and that pensions should be equalized, not by reduction of pittance, but by elevating all to the proper standard.

Resolutions to send the proceedings to Congress and the President, and Generals Grant and Geary, and to Governor Curtin, was passed.

Captain Fenn offered a resolution which was passed protesting against the release of Jefferson Davis from execution.

General Fisher was authorized to appoint a State Central Committee, General Owen to be chairman.

The convention adjourned *sine die* about midnight, with loud cheers for Geary. Thus ended this immense convention.

OPENING OF COURT IN RICHMOND.

Judge Underwood's Charge to the Grand Jury—Davis' Counsel want to know what is to be done in his Case.

RICHMOND, VA., June 5.

Judge Underwood, after consultation with General Terry, opened the United States District Court this morning. Messrs. Reed, Brady, Brown, Van Sickle and Edsall, Davis's counsel, were present. Some delay occurred before the panel was completed. Judge Underwood delivered his charge, of which the following are the principal points: Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—I am happy to meet you again, and to know that you are still living, notwithstanding the assaults that have been made upon you. Little need be said in addition to the instructions given at Norfolk. Your last session has made you historical, and I trust the efforts which have been made to intimidate you and to impede the course of justice, will not make you less faithful and earnest in the discharge of your public duties. The Judge then referred in the severest terms to the press of Virginia and the city of Richmond for its share in the odious slave trade; complaints of threatened violence and intimidation, which have been forwarded to me by several of your number, for your late heroic and patriotic actions, have been submitted to the highest legal and military authorities of the Government, and I can assure you of the earnest sympathy and firm support of all the officers of the law, not excepting the President, whom the treasonable now flatter and fawn upon, but whom they will probably soon curse as heartily as they did two years ago. The Judge then recited the act punishing obstructors of justice. He charges them that they will have to exercise some restraint upon the press which has done so much to promote duels, assassinations, murders, and so forth, and concludes without any hint touching the famous treason trial as follows:

But, gentlemen, let us act with moderation and discrimination, for though a prostituted press is one of the greatest calamities, a free and virtuous press is one of the greatest public blessings, the greatest ornament and support of public virtue.

The Grand Jury retired, when Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, then addressed the Court as follows: "May it please your Honor, I beg to present myself, in conjunction with my colleagues, as the counsel of Jefferson Davis, a prisoner of State at Fortress Monroe, and under indictment for high treason in your Honor's Court. We find in the records of your Honor's Court an indictment charging Mr. Davis with this high offense, and it is due to the cause of justice, due to this tribunal, due to the feelings of one sort or another which may be described as chrystalizing around the unfortunate man, that we should come at the very earliest day to this tribunal, and ask of your Honor, or, more properly, the gentleman who represents the United States, the simple question, what is proposed to be done with this indictment? Is it to be tried? Is it—and this is a question, perhaps, that I have no right to ask—is it to be withdrawn, or is it to be suspended? If it is to be tried, may it please your Honor, speaking for my colleagues and myself, and for the absent client, I say with emphasis, I say with earnestness, that we come here prepared instantly to try that case, and we shall ask no delay at your Honor's hands, further than is necessary to bring the prisoner to face the Court and to enable him under the statute in such case made and provided, to examine the bill of indictment against him. Is it to be withdrawn? If so, justice and humanity seem to us to prompt that we should know it. Is it to be suspended—postponed? If so, may it please the Court, with all respect to your Honor and the gentlemen who conduct the business here, your Honor must understand us as entering our most earnest protest. We ask a speedy trial on any charge that may be brought against Mr. Davis, here or in any civil tribunal in the land. We may be now here representing, may it please the Court, a dying man. For thirteen months, he has been in prison. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to him, not only an impartial trial, which I am sure he will have, but a speedy trial, and we have come no slight distance. We have come with strong sympathies with our client, professional and personal. We have come here simply to ask that question. I address it to the District Attorney, or I address it to your Honor, as may be the more appropiate, what disposition is proposed to be made with the bill of indictment against Jefferson Davis, now pending for high treason."

Maj. J. L. Hennessey, Assistant United States District Attorney, said he had been entirely unaware of the nature of the application just made. In the absence of the District Attorney, Mr. Chandler, he was not prepared to answer the question, but would immediately telegraph that gentleman the fact of such application having been made. Mr. Chandler would probably arrive in Richmond this evening. If he failed to arrive Major Hennessey stated he would himself be prepared to answer the question to-morrow morning.

Judge Underwood, addressing the counsel for Mr. Davis—"Am I to understand that that will be satisfactory?"

Mr. Reed—"Entirely so."

The following morning Mr. Hennessey, Assistant United States District Attorney, replied to the interrogatories of Mr. Reed, of the day previous, in the following brief and eloquent terms:

"May it please your Honor, as the answers of the government to the questions propounded by Mr. Reed yesterday are considered of some importance, I have written them out and propose to read them to the Court.

"May it please your Honor: Yesterday, Mr. W. B. Reed, one of the counsel for Jefferson Davis, propounded certain questions to the court and to me, which, in the absence of Mr. Chandler, I, at that time, declined to answer. Mr. Chandler is still absent, being, I regret to say, entirely prostrated by a recent severe domestic calamity; but, as I promised that I would proceed today to reply to the questions of the learned gentleman, I shall do so.

"That gentleman correctly says that an indictment has been found in this court against his client, Mr. Davis, and asks 'Is it to be tried?' 'Is it to be dropped?' or 'is it to be suspended?'

"So far as I am instructed I believe it is to be tried, but it will not be possible to do so at present for a variety of reasons, some of which I will proceed to give."

"In the first place, Mr. Davis, although indicted in this Court for high treason, is not now and never has been in the custody of this Court—but is held by the United States government as a state prisoner at Fortress Monroe, under an order of the President, signed by the Secretary of War.

"In the second place, even if Mr. Davis were in the custody of this court, it would not be possible for the Attorney-General, in view of his numerous and pressing engagements at the close of the session, to come here and try this case, which is a case of great national importance, nor could he be expected to do so.

"In the third place, if Mr. Davis is in the delicate state of health suggested by Mr. Reed, it would be nothing less than cruel at this hot and unhealthy season to expose him to the unavoidable fatigue of a protracted trial, which appears to be an inevitable result from the array of counsel present and prospective engaged for his defence.

"Neither this Court nor any of its officers have any present control over the person of Mr. Davis, and until they have it becomes impossible for the District Attorney to say when he will be tried; but I assure the gentlemen who represent Mr. Davis here that the moment he comes into the custody of this court they shall have full and prompt notice when it is intended to try him.

"So far as the District Attorney and his associates are concerned, they may feel assured that their case will have a just and speedy trial without further barrier, let or hindrance. This I say for the special department of the court which I represent. But what the intentions of the government are with regard to the disposition of Mr. Davis I am no further instructed than I have said.

"I now move, may it please your Honor, that this court, as soon as the business before it is disposed of, adjourn until the first Tuesday in October next. By that time, I trust the heat of summer will have passed away.

"The weather will then be cool and pleasant, and should we have the pleasure of seeing again these learned gentlemen, they will be more fitted for the arduous labors which their profession constantly imposes upon them.

"In the meantime the 'crystalization process' referred to by the learned gentleman yesterday, will be going on, and his client will be enjoying the cool breezes of the sea at Fortress Monroe instead of inhaling the heated and fetid atmosphere of a crowded court room."

The Court adjourned to the 1st of October.

THE EXECUTION OF PROBST.

Anton Probst, the murderer of the Deering family, was hanged in Philadelphia on Friday. There were only thirty-five persons present at the execution, of whom seven were reporters for the press. The Philadelphia *Press*, of Saturday says: "While on the way to the scaffold, the clergymen were unremitting in their endeavors to console the wretched criminal, and he several times clasped the crucifix to his breast with all the fervor of religious devotion. He walked with a firm step to the fatal spot, where he was soon to expatiate his crime. Upon reaching the gallows he ascended the steps very firmly, and turning his eyes upwards surveyed the noose pending from the cross-beam. He was followed by the clergymen and the sheriff, and the prison superintendent.

The sun was shining very brightly from a cloudless firmament; the high walls kept off the genial western breeze, and at this moment the temperature was exceedingly hot and oppressive. Probst stood firm, but the glare of the sun prevented him from looking upward, which he painfully endeavored to do. He spoke to his confessor in German.

The condemned man then said in broken English accents, "God will forgive me."

He now knelt and repeated the words of the prayer, read from the book by the Rev. Mr. Grunther. At this moment the clerical adviser enrobed himself in a purple satin collar, with golden embroidery, and then continued the religious service.

The prisoner arose and kissed the crucifix. Now he began to tremble as though he had an ague. He attempted to stop this but it was very evident that his nervous system was becoming weaker. He and the Rev. Mr. Carbon now knelt again, while the other clergymen stood upright.

Probst then made the sign of the cross with his right hand. Holding in his left the crucifix.

The Rev. Mr. Grunther then also made the sign of the cross on the person of the felon, after which the latter arose to his feet. He did not tremble at this moment. He kissed the crucifix three times, after which he took leave of his attending clergymen. They descended, leaving the prisoner alone with the Sheriff and prison keeper. As they advanced to the center of the scaffold, Probst seemed to suit himself so as to give as little trouble as possible in adjusting the rope. His hands were fastened behind him by means of handcuffs. The white cap was then drawn over his face. The next moment he alone stood like a statue on the brink of eternity. His breast heaved heavily in the process of breathing. Farther Grundther speedily ascended the steps, and waving his hand, Sheriff Howell pulled the rope, and in an instant the wretched criminal was dangling in the air, having fallen three feet.

A slight sickness overcame the Sheriff, but it passed away in a moment. He has performed his duty well. There never had been such a quiet execution within the walls of the prison. The doomed man hung perfectly motionless for two minutes. He then slightly vibrated his lower extremeties. This was immediately followed by intense tremulousness of his limbs. In a few minutes his heart pulsated its last throb, and Probst was no more. The law triumphed, and justice was satisfied. He was hung at 10:45, and at 11:13 was cut down, and his body taken into the paint shop.

The body was placed in the hands of Dr. B. Howard Rand, who with five assistants, proceeded to make a number of scientific experiments. The first of these consisted in the examination of the eye, with the aid of a powerful electric light, for the purpose of detecting an image remaining upon the retina.

The right eye was afterward taken out, to allow of more careful examination, as there is a modern scientific theory that events occurring immediately before death remain impressed upon the retina.

The galvanic battery was then applied, one pole being placed in the mouth and the other in the temple. A powerful current was then passed through the wires, producing a fearful contortion of the frame.

The jaws worked convulsively and the chest heaved as if with a strong respiration. This action was of course purely mechanical, as the neck had been broken by the fall and life was entirely extinct.

The post mortem of the body will be made by Dr. Pancoast before the class of the Jefferson Medical College this morning.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT.

Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH.

BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of

Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.

Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of

TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row.

BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—ly.

B. M'. BLYMYER.....GEORGE BLYMYER

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

STOVE EMPORIUM,

AND

TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT.

B. M'. BLYMYER & CO.

Have just refitted and refurnished their splendid stock of Stoves and Tinware at the old stand of Blymyer & Son., and persons in need of anything in their line will find it to their advantage to give them a call. They always keep on hand a full assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

with fixtures, together with the many different articles of

TIN and TOILET WARE,

necessary for complete house furnishing purposes

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Should bear in mind that their orders will always be promptly attended to, and a full share of their patronage is solicited.

ROOFING and SPOUTING

Done in the most approved manner, and on the shortest possible notice.

REPAIRING promptly attended to with neatness and dispatch.

The patrons and friends of the firm of BLYMYER & SON will find them elegantly fitted upon the corner lately occupied by Mrs. Stewart, with a complete stock of Hardware, &c. always on hand, may 4:tf

BITTER WINE OF IRON.

An exquisite preparation of dry Spanish Wine with the activity of CALISAYA BARK, and the most energetic of all the furruginous salts, CITRATE OF MAGNETIC OXIDE OF IRON. It has a vinous flavor, very grateful to the palate, is without chalybeate taste and will not discolor the teeth.

It excites languid appetite, gives zest to food, improves digestion, increases the strength, steadies the circulation, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, gives firmness and precision to the actions of the nervous system, with power to endure fatigue and resist disease.

MAGNETIC CITRATE OF IRON is new and peculiar, differing from the ordinary Soluble Citrate, in containing an equivalent of PROTOXIDE OF IRON, in place of the Ammonia. It is neutral, tasteless, without astringency, as prompt and energetic as the Chloride, and unlike that, induces no local inflamatory action or headache.

CALISAYA BARK is pre-eminent among vegetable tonics, has no equal as a strengthener or restorative, nor rival as an anti-periodic.

Retails in $1 & $2 bottles, Quarts and Gallons for dispensing. O. S. HUBBELL,

Apothecary, 1410 Chestnut st., Phil'a.

may24:1mo

SOMETHING NEW AND NOVEL for Agents Pedlars, Country Stores, Druggists, and all seeking an honorable and profitable business. Free by mail for 85 cts.; wholesale $9 per dozen. Canvassers realize $6 to $12 per day profit.

ABBOTT & DOWD,

may25:4t Manufacturers, 196 Water st, N.Y

DISABLED MEN, ATTENTION!

Wanted, one or two men, in Bedford and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or leg, to sell *Wadsworth's Water Proof Arnica Healing Plaster*, the *best* and *cheapest* Court Plaster in the market. From $5 to $10 per day can be made. Address with 25 cents for sample and full information, A. F. BELCHER, Box 45, Philadelphia, Pa. N. B.—All agents and peddlers would find it to their interest to answer the above. Ap.13:3m.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a

Large and General Assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, assuring them they will find

BARGAINS

in every department of our stock.

TERMS—CASH PREFERRED—By special agreement a Credit of six months can be had.

Interest charged on all accounts after period named.

A. B. CRAMER.

May 1, 1866.

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER, have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' and GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
and COLLARS,
FANCY NECKTIES,
RUFFLING,
DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE SILK and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES,
Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets, and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts,
Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils.
Cloths for Sacks, Dress Goods, Poplins, Lawns, Ginghams, &c.
&c.

All kinds of

MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINER WORK

done in the cheapest and best manner.

no3;1y

WM. HARTLEY.....S. S. METZGER.

HARTLEY & METZGER

Having formed a partnership on the first day of April, 1866, in the

Hardware & Farm Machinery Trade,

now invite the public to examine their

MAMMOTH STOCK,

which they will sell at low figures for CASH.

IRON AND NAILS at lowest cash prices at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

PAINTS, fresh, durable and beautiful pure Liberty White Lead, Penn Treaty White Lead, Mansion White Lead, China Gloss, Turpentine, Flax seed oil, Copal and Demar Varnish Brushes of all kinds for sale cheap at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

GRAIN & GRASS SCYTHES SNEADS, and Harvesting Implements in great variety and at all prices, for sale by HARTLEY & METZGER.

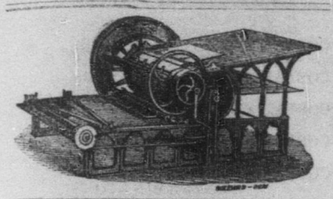
SPRING TOOTH RAKES, GUM SPRING Grain Drills, Improved Cider Mills, Eureka Fodder and straw Cutters for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

$5.00 WASHING MACHINE and the great *Anti Cog Wheel* wringer, now on exhibition at HARTLEY & METZGER'S. Call and see this invention before purchasing elsewhere.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley & Metzger's Store a great variety of household Hardware, such as Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality. Ladles, single or in sets, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Bells, Scissors, Meat Saws, Carvers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Gridirons, Brass Porcelain and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slaw Cutters, &c. Stove Polish, Rotten Stone, and a hundred little "knick knacks" that we can't afford to enumerate. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do.

THE CLEAREST, BRIGHEST, Best, Safest and Purest, and for these reasons the CHEAPEST COAL OIL in Bedford, may always be had at Hartley & Metzgar's. You who have never used any other than the "*common truck*," try

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1866.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union voters of Bedford county will meet at their respective places for holding elections, in the various townships, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, on Saturday, June 23, 1866. It will be the duty of the several Vigilance Committees to hold an election on said day, between the hours of 2 o'clock, P. M. and 6 P. M., for the election of two Delegates, from each election district, who shall assemble in Convention, at the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday, June 26, next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the selection of conferees to meet similar ones from the other Counties of the District, to nominate a member of Congress, State Senator, and members of the State Legislature: also to place in nomination one person for Prothonotary of Bedford county; also persons to fill the offices of Sheriff, Associate Judge, Commissioner, Poor Director, Auditor and Coroner, to be supported by the voters of Bedford county at the next General Election; to appoint a County Committee for the current year, and take such other action as may be deemed essential to the success of the party in the present political campaign. A faithful and hearty compliance with the above request is respectfully and earnestly enjoined upon the friends of the Union and the Constitution.

J. R. DURBORROW, Chm'n.
M. A. POINTS, Secretary.
Bedford, May 25, 1866.

CAMPAIGN INQUIRER

The INQUIRER will be issued as a campaign paper from and after the 1st of July to the 12th of October, 1866, to accommodate those who are not regular subscribers.

The importance of the campaign should stimulate the Republican party to place the INQUIRER in the hands of every friend of Republican principles in this county. The canvass will not only be important in view of the election of a Governor, but it will be recollected that a member of Congress, Senator, two Representatives, and a full county ticket from Prothonotary down to Auditor are to be elected. Every member of the Republican party should be alive to the necessity of promptly distributing healthy reading matter among the masses. Bedford county must be carried against Copperheadism at the coming election. We were only beaten on an average from 130 to 140 last fall. At least 160 deserters voted to make this majority. Since then the bill disfranchising deserters has become a law and they will be excluded from voting at the next election. This gives the Republican party a majority of a few votes. Now then is the time to wrench the political ascendency from the party which, as a body, has so terribly abused its power in this county for the last four years, and to accomplish this much desired result the INQUIRER will labor earnestly and deal most vigorous blows. **Every Union Man in the County, without an exception, should have a Copy.** Let our friends see that this is the case. A little exertion will do it.

REGULAR TERMS:

The INQUIRER will be sent, one year, for $2.00, if paid in advance; $2.50 if not paid within six months, and $3.00 if not paid within the year.

The Campaign Inquirer

Will be sent to subscribers at the following remarkably low rates:

1 copy, in advance	.....	$ 65 cents
10 copies	"	6.00
20 "	"	11.00
40 "	"	21.00
100 "	"	50.00

Additions to the clubs may be made at any time at the same rates.

Money may be forwarded by mail at our risk, where drafts or post-office orders, payable to our order, cannot be obtained.

☞ Specimen copies sent free.

Address, DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Publishers, Bedford, Pa.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Schenck, late of Missouri, will preach in the Presbyterian church next sabbath morning and evening.

ACCIDENTS.—Within the last two weeks Frederick Koons, of Bedford township, broke his arm, and Moses McIlvaine of Union township, his leg. Both gentlemen are doing well.

BURSTING OF A BOILER.—We learn by a private letter from a subscriber at Spang's Mills, Blair county, that the boiler attached to the paper mill of Bare & Co. blew up on the evening of the 8th inst. One man, named Joseph Whitacre, was fatally wounded. At the time of the explosion he was engaged in unloading coal and was struck by part of the flue and thrown some 20 feet. He was the only person hurt. The boiler was thrown about 10 feet. Several windows were broken out of the steam-room. Loss about $1000. The mill will not be in running order for at least one month.

☞ We understand that the ladies of the Presbyterian church presented their late pastor and his lady with a silver pitcher, goblets, salver and basket, as an expression of their love, and then to relieve Mr. Sample of any expense in removing them to his western home, sent the same by Express to St. Anthony, Minnesota.

Mr. Sample was detained a few days after his family left for Blairsville, by the unexpected death of Mr. Frank Filler and by personal indisposition. He is now gone to join his family, and by the close of the present week will probably be in his new field of labor. He will be retained in the affections and remembered in the prayers of the people, whom he evidently left with much reluctance, and solely from a sense of duty to his health, as has been already intimated.

THE CATTERPILLAR PEST.—The catterpillars have appeared in greater numbers this year than for many years previous. Many orchards are literally alive with them. They seem to have a great fondness for wild cherry and many of the trees of this species are entirely bare. A correspondent of the Huntingdon *Journal* gives the following method for the destruction of these mischievous worms which neither birds nor chickens will devour:

"Wet them with coal oil. Best way is to take a brush (a white wash brush is preferable) with a long handle, dip it into the oil and swab their nests with it—it will instantly kill every one it touches."

☞ The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has been very much enlarged and otherwise improved. Our friend Bergner seems to be "going up" with a vengeance since he has been removed from the Post Office. The *Telegraph* reaches its readers west of Harrisburg several hours earlier than the Philadelphia papers, and contains all the latest important news. As the leading Republican organ published at the State capitol, it fully reflects the sentiments of the party. We wish it many years of success and usefulness.

☞ We are glad to learn that Robt. A. Gibson of this city has been appointed a lieutenant in the regular army. A good office worthily bestowed.—*Winnesheik Register.*

Lieut. Gibson is the son of Mrs. Sophia Gibson of this place. The Lieutenant entered the volunteer service four years ago as a private, but true worth can never go unrecognized and he was promoted several times until he reached a captaincy. At the close of the war he was warmly recommended by the Governor of Iowa for a Lieutenancy in the Regular army and received the appointment, the only one from the State. It is very seldom that a volunteer, who has not passed a thorough military education at a regular Military School, receives an appointment in the Regular Army, and where an appointment is conferred, it is considered a very high compliment. We wish Robert a star or a pair of stars.

SOLDIER'S ORPHANS.—Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, Superintendent of Soldier's Orphans of Pennsylvania, gave notice in the June number of the *School Journal*, that he would attend at the Monongahela House, in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, June 5th, 1866, to confer wtth principals or owners of Academies or Seminaries, who may be willing to devote their property and efforts to the purpose of educating these orphans. He expresses a desire to engage a school near the center of the district composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford, Blair and Cambria. We feel a very deep interest in the establishment of a school in this neighborhood and we hope that Mr. Burrowes' suggestion has been most heartily responded to. There are many mothers who cannot raise the necessary expenses to convey their children to the schools now open for the reception of children from this county. We do think that stage lines and railways should carry them free of charge.

We intend visiting, in a short time, all the schools at which pupils from this county are taught. We have neglected the matter heretofore but intend to do better in the future.

Acknowledgment.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I cannot leave the scenes of pleasant pastoral labors, continued through more than ten years, without expressing, through you, the great regret with which I go out from the midst of a people who have been so uniformly kind, and appreciated my services beyond their merit.

I have elsewhere recorded some of the numerous benefactions of my congregation, and would now simply refer to a recent gift, very beautiful and valuable, from the ladies of my late charge, "a gift," in the language of the accompanying note, "more perishable than the love which offered it." It shall be preserved whilst life lasts, associated with precious memories, a graceful memorial of christian kindness, which on many occasions made glad the heart of their pastor.

I would, in connection with this, acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Charles R. Rea, who at considerable inconvenience and expense, took nearly all my boxed goods to the station of the H. & B. T. Railroad.

It would be impracticable to enumerate the many tokens of sympathy and kind regard which have awakened our gratitude during the last weeks of our sojourn in this place. I need no argument to convince me of my love to the valued friends I leave behind me. Separation from them is one of the greatest trials of my life. May God supply all their need, give them great peace in the christian life, and an abundant entrance into the heavenly kingdom.

I would also express my gratitude for kindness shown by many persons to whom I have sustained the relation of pastor. Messrs. Dibert and Diehl took my family, all my baggage, and a portion of my library to the Railroad without charge. My venerable friend Stahl rendered valuable assistance in my preparations for removal, and refused any remuneration. Merchants furnished boxes for packing my goods, free of expense, and unpaid bills for schooling, clothing, and labor were receipted in full, whilst many pleasant "keepsakes" have been received from other sources. My heart has been deeply moved by acts of love, and expressions of affection coming from persons "not of my flock." May the Master I have endeavored to serve reward them all, both in this life, and in that which is to come.

And now I go to the far North West. Considerations of health alone have determined the change. It is a sad necessity. I never expect to love another people more—I had almost written as well. With sorrow I go from them, even to the beautiful land of "sky-tinted waters." May we meet in the Better Country, where tender ties are nevered sundered, and all forms of suffering are unknown forever. Farewell.

ROBERT F. SAMPLE.

Bedford, June 8, 1866.

JOURNALISM IN EBENSBURG.—The spicy local editor of the Ebensburg *Alleghenian*, J. Todd Hutchison, Esq., has been contributing a series of articles to that journal upon the history of the different efforts to establish newspapers in that interesting and beautiful town. The last number contains the history of an enterprise with which we were connected.

We selected at the type foundry of L. Johnson & Co. in Philadelphia, the type which afterwards passed through so many trying vicissitudes, and subsequently started and published the paper for several months for the proprietors, but a misunderstanding arising between the editors and ourself in regard to a Senatorial canvass then in progress, we left the paper, but in nine or ten months afterwards returned to take charge of its editorial columns. In this capacity, at nineteen years of age, we were not equal to the task of keeping up a paper without any other support save three or four hundred of a slow subscription. Debts began to loom up on every hand, and no visible means with which to pay; we calmly surveyed the storm, and then soberly determined to "flee from the wrath to come," and, *we did*, leaving the paper to take care of itself, how well it succeeded will be learned from the following interesting statement:

"August 23, 1853, the first number of a new paper styled *The Alleghenian* made its appearance. It was Whig in politics, and edited by Messrs. A. C. Mullin and Charles Albright. Its motto was—"The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man." *The Alleghenian* was edited with much talent and more vigor, yet all its days were numbered by the brief span of two years. During those two years, it had for editors, beside Messrs. Mullin and Albright, Joseph R. Durborrow, R. L. Johnston and John M. Bowman. Upon the suspension of the paper, in 1855, the establishment was bought by Dr. A. Rodrigue, who took the press, type and fixtures to Kansas. Arriving in that then turbulent Territory, the office was seized by a body of border ruffians and thrown into the Missouri river. The stock was subsequently fished out, however, and was afterwards used, first to spread abroad the pestilential heresy of pro-slavery, and next, as a countervailing good, to preach the doctrines of abolition.

In a paper called the *Union*, of date April 14, 1866, published at Junction City, Kansas the editor, George W. Martin, formerly of Hollidaysburg, makes mention that he has just received an assortment of new type, and expresses his intention of casting aside his old type. In this connexion he says:

"Among the type that we propose casting into the "hell box" is a font of long primer which first did service in Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, on a Whig paper. (*The Alleghenian.*) It was brought west by Dr. A. Rodrigue, who founded Lecompton, in this State. It was in store at Kansas City for a while, and during the early troubles of Kansas, a party of ruffians, supposing it belonged to Senator Pomeroy, took it from the building and threw it into the Missouri river. It lay there several months, when it was fished up and sold by the Rodrique estate to the *Democrat* establishment at Lecompton. In that office we served a portion of our apprenticeship on it. Subsequently it was sold to Sam Medary, who brought it to Junction City. Two years afterword we followed it to this point, and for four years we've made those same old types howl. After fifteen years service—in the cause of Whiggery, and some violent distortions in the interest of ruffian Democracy, winding up their days in the redeeming virtues of Radical Republicanism,—we give them a decent burial, with feelings akin to sadness."

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The sixth annual Sunday School Convention of the Juniata District, East Baltimore Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, met at McVeytown, Mifflin county, on Tuesday May 29th.

The Rev. Thomas Barnhart, Presiding Elder of the District, President; and Rev. J. A. DeMoyer, of Ennelsville, and Mr. B. M. Greene, of Huntingdon, Secretary.

The number of pastors in attendance was twenty-five, and some seventy-five representatives of Sunday Schools, beside three visiting Clergy, and numbers of Sunday School workers.

The Convention held sessions on Tuesday afternoon and evening, and on Wednesday morning, afternoon and evening; closing its meeting at 10 o'clock, P. M.

The attendance at the meeting was very large throughout, at times crowding every available space. Altogether the largest, and best Convention as yet held in the District.

All Sunday School workers in attendance were cordially invited to take part in the discussions and exercises of the convention.

The Children's Meeting held on Wednesday forenoon was very interesting. The Schools were escorted by the McVeytown Band—and entered the Church singing "March Along."

Impromptu remarks were made by the President, Rev. T. Barnhart, and Rev. J. A. DeMoyer. The addresses were delivered by Rev. J. A. Price, Mr. M. Mohler, County Superintendent of Mifflin county, and Mr. T. G. Bell. Singing, such as, "Who shall sing if not the children," "Gather them in," "Happy home," "If I were a Voice," "Pilgrim Band," "We'll stand by the Right," &c., were interspersed through the exercises.

The annual sermon before the Convention was preached on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. James Brads of Petersburg, to a large and attentive audience. The sermon was able, forcible and instructive, based on the command of Christ "Feed my lambs," (John 21, 15.) The speaker presenting the condition of children and their relation; and enforcing the duty of the text, from the consideration that food was provided in the word of God, and the opportunity offered itself in the Sunday Schools to feed the lambs. The sermon elicited from the Convention a vote of thanks to the speaker.

A number of questions were brought by the Committee before the Convention, and called out considerable discussion, in which Clergy and Laity generally participated. The question "Would the introduction of Cabinet Organs, or kindred instruments, be promotive of good in our Sunday Schools?" perhaps called forth more earnest debate than any other, and resulted in the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the introduction of Cabinet Organs into many of our Sunday Schools would be productive of good.

The question, "How can we best secure the early conversion to God of the children of our Sunday Schools?" brought on the fact, that during the past year gracious revivals of religion were had among the children at different places, and also their general fidelity in the profession made by them.

The question in reference to the Centenary movement in the church the present year resulted in the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the organization of our Sunday Schools into Sunday School Centenary Societies, wherever practicable, so as not to interfere with the Missionary Societies.

The following questions were also discussed: "What is the best method of opening and conducting Sunday Schools?" "What prominence should be given to Catechistical instruction?" "How can we bring in new scholars to our Sunday Schools?" "How can we enlist our members more generally in the labors of the Sunday School?"

Deeply interesting accounts were given in the manner of conducting Infant Classes, by earnest workers, when the question, "What is the best method of teaching infant classes?" was under discussion.

Bloody Run, and the last Tuesday in May, 1867, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and to close on Wednesday night, was the place, time and duration, as fixed for the Seventh Annual Sunday School Convention of Juniata district.

Thanks were voted to the citizens of McVeytown for their hospitality—to the Secretaries, President, Railroad Cos., &c., for various reasons.

A Committee, consisting of the presiding elder, the preacher in charge of Bloody Run, the Sunday School committee, and Rev. J. Moorhead, were appointed to prepare a programme, &c., for next annual meeting.

On motion, *Resolved*, That all delegates hereafter are expected to remain until the close of the Convention.

Resolved, That upon the election of the delegates the preachers are requested to inform the preacher at Bloody Run of only those who will attend, and whether male or female.

Mr. T. G. Bell, and a class of young ladies, at different times upon the call of the covention, favored the same with excellent singing.

SECRETARY.

GEN. GARFIELD'S RAILWAY BILL.—Below we publish the Bill introduced some weeks ago into the Lower House of Congress, by Gen. Garfield, which was passed finally last week by a vote of 77 to 41, to head off the persecution of the Company desiring to complete the road from Connellsville to Cumberland. The Pennsylvania Central had a bill passed during the session of 1865 abrogating the charter of this Company, and this bill is intended to fully reinstate it and authorize it to complete the road. It is earnestly hoped that the Senate will pass the bill. About ten or fifteen miles of the road will run through this county:

WHEREAS there is now a complete line of railroad between the city of Washington and Cumberland, in Alleghany county, in the State of Maryland, which is about being shortened nearly fifty miles by a line from said city of Washington to the Point of Rocks, on the Potomac river, in Fredrick county in said State; and whereas a company has been incorporated by the State of Maryland to construct a railroad from Cumberland aforesaid to the Pennsylvania line in the direction of Pittsburg, designed to connect with a railroad in Pennsylvania to the latter city; and whereas the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, has completed a railroad from Pittsburgh to Connellsville, on a line to connect with the Maryland road aforesaid; and whereas but a comparatively short distance between Cumberland and Pittsburgh remains to be completed to furnish with the railroad between Washington and Cumberland a direct railroad communication, by a short and advantageous route, between Washington city and Pittsburgh, and the connexions with the north—west from the latter city; and whereas the legislature of Pennsylvania has attempted to create impediments in connecting the railroads so as aforesaid authorized to be built in Pennsylvania and Maryland, which prevent at this time the completion of a work of national importance, and has thereby attempted to impair the value of a franchise under which citizens of Maryland and Pennsylvania have made large investments, and whereas it is proper for military and postal purposes, and especially to faciliate and regulate commercial intercourse among the States: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company of Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company of Maryland be, and they are hereby, authorized to complete their respective works, and to unite the same so as to form one continuous line between Cumberland and Pittsburgh, according to the powers given to the said companies in and by their respective charters as originally granted, and the supplements thereto, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall wilfully do, or cause to be done, any act or acts whatever whereby any building, structure, or other work, or any engine, car, or machine, or other property appertaining to the railroad so to be constructed shall be injured, impaired, destroyed or stopped, the person or persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof by any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by fine not less than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not less than one year nor more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall also forfeit and pay to the parties aforesaid, their associates, successors, or assigns, double the amount of damages sustained by means of such offences, to be recovered by the parties aforesaid, with costs of suit, by action of debt or case.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the lines of railway carrying the mails of the United States which may be or are now constructed under the authority of either of the States through which the railroad hereby authorized shall pass, and all railroads in the United States, by their connexions, shall have the right to connect for the purpose of transportation with the said railway Company, as aforesaid, on fair and equal terms, as now customary upon main lines in the United States: *Provided*, That the said lines of railway so claiming the right to connect shall reciprocate in traffic with the line hereby authorized, upon the same terms and without any discrimination of prejudice against it. Such connecting lines shall have the right to sell through tickets, check through baggage, and transport freights in such manner and upon such terms as are customary between connecting lines of railway. And through tickets, through checks for baggage, and through receipts for freight shall be furnished by the line hereby authorized over such lines as may connect with it, and as the traveller and shipper or consignor may elect, and without discrimination or prejudice to any one or more of said connecting lines of railway.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any suit or proceeding, either in law or equity, or any criminal prosecution, shall be commenced in any State court against the said companies, their successors or assigns, or any person authorized or employed by them, for any act done or omitted to be done in and about the construction and use of the railroad hereby authorized under and by virtue of this act, or to restrain, by injunction or otherwise, the construction, completion, or operation of the said railroad, or for any damages growing out of the use of the same, or construction thereof, and the defendant shall, to the time of entering his appearance or within thirty days thereafter, in such courts in said action or proceeding, file a petition, stating the facts and verified by affidavits, for the removal of the cause for the trial at the next circuit court of the United States to be holden in the district where such suit or prosecution is pending, and offer good and sufficient security for his filing in such circuit court, on the first day of its next session, copies of the process and other proceedings against him in such State court, and also for his appearing in such circuit court, and entering special bail in the cause of proceeding, (if special bail was originally required therein,) it then shall be the duty of the State court to accept the security and proceed no further in the cause or prosecution; and the bail that shall have been originally taken in such State court shall be discharged. And upon such copies being filed as aforesaid; in such circuit court of the United States, the state or prosecution shall proceed therein, in the same manner as if it had been brought in such circuit court, whatever may be the amount in dispute or the damage claimed, or whatever may be the citizenship of the parties, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. And any attachment of the goods or the estate of the defendant by original process from such State court shall hold the goods and estate so attached to answer the final judgment, in the same manner as by the laws of such State they would have been holden to answer final judgment had it been rendered in the court in which the suit or prosecution was commenced; and from any final judgment rendered in any such suit or prosecution by such circuit courts, a writ of error shall lie to the Supreme Court of the United States, whatever may be the amount of such judgment, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said line of railroad, with the ferries, crossings, bridges, and roadway, hereby authorized to be constructed, and the parts of existing railways which may become a part of the said road, shall be deemed and considered a national public highway and post-road, with which all the principal railway lines and mail routes in the United States, either now constructed or hereafter to be constructed, shall have the right to connect for transportation purposes on fair and equitable terms. And such connecting lines shall, at all times, have the right to sell through tickets, and check through baggage, in such manner and upon such terms as are now or may hereafter be customary between the connecting lines of the country. And the corporation herein mentioned shall, so far as practicable, furnish through tickets to passengers, and through checks for baggage, over such connecting lines of railway as the traveller may select. And such connecting lines shall, at all times, have the right to sell through tickets, and check through baggage, in such manner and upon such terms as are now or may hereafter be customary between the connecting lines of the country. And the corporation herein mentioned shall, so far as may be practicable, furnish through tickets to passengers, and through checks for baggage, over such connecting lines of railway as the traveller may select, and without discrimination or prejudice to any one or more of said connecting lines. And the company shall provide their night passenger trains a sufficient number of first-class sleeping cars with all modern improvements and all proper and necessary bedding to fully accommodate the public, and the tariff of prices in addition to the regular rate of fare shall not exceed three dollars for a state-room, one dollar for a double and fifty cents for a single berth.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporations shall make an annual report of their operations to the Secretary of the Interior, in such form and containing such items of information as he may prescribe; said report to be verified by the certificates, under oath, of the president, treasurer, chief engineer, and general superintendent of such corporations or railways.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporations shall, as soon as practicable, so commence and prosecute the work of constructing and equipping said railroad that it shall be fully completed and equipped in three years from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be deemed and taken as a public act, and as, such, notice shall be taken of it by the courts, without the necessity of pleading the same.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES

All persons desiring us to announce their names for the various nominations to be made by the Republican County Convention will be charged as follows: Senator and Representative $4.00; Prothonotary and Sheriff $3.00; Associate Judge and Commissioner $2.00; all others $1.00. Cash or a responsible name to accompany the announcement:

LEGISLATIVE.

We are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN S. STUCKEY, of Napier township, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN H. FILLER, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

To the Union Voters of Bedford county:

I would most respectfully offer myself as a candidate for Representative to the General Assembly, subject to the decision of your County Convention In submitting my name for your support, I urge no superior claims, but pledge myself, if favored with your confidence, to advocate the adoption of such Legislation as will fully meet the requirements of the District. I shall labor constantly for such measures as will tend to the developement of our boundless resources, and first and foremost, I shall endeavor, to the extent of my ability, to secure the construction of the great Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, in which the Southern tier of counties are so vitally interested, *by the enactment of a Free Railway Law.*

It is unnecessary for me to allude to my political sentiments; in the future as in the past, I shall support, most heartily, those principles which have been, and are now, advocated by the Republican party, and which, I am satisfied, must be adopted to secure the permanency of Republican institutions.

J. R. DURBORROW.

Bedford, May 25, 1866.

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable person for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. N. C. EVANS as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry township, as a suitable person for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM KARNS, of Hopewell township, as a suitable person for the nomination of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

POOR DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce HENRY S. FISHER, of South Woodberry tp., as a suitable person for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

MARRIED.

At the Friend's Cove Parsonage, May 24, 1866, by Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, WILLIAM H. WALTMAN, of Friends' Cove, Lieut. 79 Co. 2nd Battalion of Veteran Reserve Corps, and Miss MARTHA AGNES OWENS, of Bean's Cove, this county.

DIED.

On the 8th inst., MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Hugh and Mary Moore, of Bedford township, aged 11 years, 5 months and 27 days.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., June 14.

Flour	$13.50@14.00	Coffee	33
Wheat	2.10	Sugar	15@25
Corn	75	Hams	25@30
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	16
Oats	45	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.50	Best Syrup per gal.	1.50
Butter	20	Molasses	62@1.00
Eggs	15	Tallow	12
Soap	8@10	Wool	45@50
Potatoes	2.00	Feathers	67
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	12
Lard per lb	18	Dried Peaches "	20

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises, in Bedford Borough, on FRIDAY, JULY 13th, 1866, the following described property of Jeremiah Brown, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd, to wit:

ONE LOT OF GROUND in said Borough of Bedford, on the south side of John street, being lot No. 3 in the plan of Lots laid out by Maj. S. M. Barclay, fronting on John street 50 feet, and running back 200 feet to a twenty feet alley, with a one and a half story FRAME HOUSE thereon erected, adjoining lots of Samuel Bagley on the West and Henry Dorsey on the east. Terms, CASH. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. H. NICODEMUS,

Bedford, June 15, 1866. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Martin T. Foor, late of East Providence township, deceased, will sell, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th of JUNE, 1866, in said township, a tract of land containing 107 acres, about 40 of which are cleared, the balance well timbered, having a two story Log House, and out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Lemuel Griffin, Mrs. Shedron and others, situate one mile north of the Chambersburg pike.

Sale to commence at one o'clock.

jun15:3t WM. GRACEY, Adm'r.

MERCHANT MILL FOR RENT,

Situated on the Canal, East of Cumberland, one mile from the B. & O. R. R., on a never failing stream of water, will be rented for cash or on the Shares. Situation healthy.

I will also rent my farm for farming and grazing purposes, and if necessary, furnish funds to purchase cattle. L. M. CRESAP.

June 15:3t

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Ruch's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

OLIVER C. LOWRY vs. HANNAH LOWRY. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford Co., No. 12, April Term, 1866.

Subpœna in Libel for Divorce.

And now, April 30th, 1866, the Court on motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., Attorney for the above named Oliver C. Lowry, the above named Libellant, grant a rule on the above named Hannah Lowry, the respondent in the above case, to show cause why a divorce, *"a vinculo matrimonii"* should not be decreed.

The said Rule returnable on Monday the 3d day of September, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Attest: O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 8, 1866.

Same vs. Same } No. 12, April Term, 1869, alias Subpœna in Libel for Divorce. On motion, E. M. Alsip appointed Commissioner to take testimony, find facts, and make return to said Court at next term, September 3d, 1866.

To Hannah Lowry and all parties interested:

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner, appointed as above stated, will attend to the duties of his said appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 6th day of July, 1866, when and where you can attend if you think proper. E. M. ALSIP,

June 15th, 1866. Commissioner.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS,	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00		
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25		
Marklesburg,	8.48	6.39		
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54		
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02		
Cove,	9.24	7.14		
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18		
Saxton,	9.54	7.43		
Riddlesburg,	10.14	8.04		
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12		
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24		
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40		
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53		
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57		
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10.20	7.50
Coalmont,			10.35	8.05
Dudley,			10.50	8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M.
Mount Dallas,	6.00	3.04		
Bloody Run,	6.04	3.08		
Tatesville,	6.16	3.20		
Piper's Run,	6.36	3.40		
Hopewell,	6.52	3.56		
Riddlesburg,	7.00	4.04		
Saxton,	7.30	4.34		
Fisher's Summit,	7.45	4.49		
Cove,	7.49	4.53		
Rough and Ready,	8.00	5.05		
Coffee Run,	8.08	5.12		
Marklesburg,	8.24	5.26		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	5.40		
McConnellstown,	8.40	5.47		
Huntingdon,	9.00	6.10		
Dudley,			6.05	3.54
Coalmont,			6.15	4.09
Arrive at Saxton,			6.30	4.24

TIME OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAINS AT HUNTINGDON.

WESTWARD.

Baltimore Express,	5.58 A. M.
Philadelphia Express,	7.00 A. M.
New York Express,	7.38 A. M.
Emigrant Train,	12.48 P. M.
Day Express,	5.28 P. M.
Mail Train,	7.00 P. M.
Fast Line,	7.35 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Fast Line,	4.42 A. M.
Way Train,	7.50 A. M.
Day Express,	9.48 A. M.
Local Accommodation,	12.08 P. M.
Cincinnati Express,	4.33 P. M.
Philadelphia Express,	10.56 P. M.

Mail Train leaving Mt. Dallas at 6.00 A. M., and arriving at Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M., will allow passengers ample time to take breakfast, and connect with Day Express east, at 9.48 a. m. This train connects at Harrisburg with trains for New York and Baltimore, and arrives at Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

Express train leaving Mt. Dallas at 3.04 p. m., will arrive at Huntingdon at 6.10 p. m., allowing passengers time for supper, and will connect with Mail Train west, at 7.00 p. m., Fast Line west at 7.55, and Philadelphia Express east at 10.56 p.m.

Passengers from the east in the morning will have time to breakfast at Huntingdon before the departure of Mail Train at 8.00 a. m. for Mt. Dallas.

Passengers from the east in the afternoon will arrive at Huntingdon at 5.28, and have 30 minutes for supper.

Large and commodious Hacks will, on arrival of each train at Mt. Dallas, be ready to convey passengers to Bedford and Bedford Springs.

june8 O. AYERS, Superintendent.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

to canvass for the great book of 1866.

"THE SOUTH!"

A tour of its Battle-fields and Ruined Cities; a Journey through the desolated States, and talks with the people.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

From personal observations and experience during months of Southern travel.

The author has had letters of introduction from men in high standing, to the head of all Government departments in the South, civil and military. Whatever is known by these men of the sufferings of the past, present condition of things, as well as plans for the future, will be made known in this book. The great popularity of the author, and intense interest in the subject, combine to make this by far the greatest selling book before the public, while our very liberal inducements present a rare chance for Agents to make money.

For circular and terms, address the AMERICAN PUBLISHING AGENCY.

jun8:1m 702 Chestnut street, Phil'a.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the drugs, instruments, &c., of Dr. A. S. Smith, of Pattonsville, Bedford co., I offer my services to the citizens of that place, and the community generally. J. A. ROYER.

Pattonsville, April 17.

To my old friends of Pattonsville and those of the vicinity who have reposed confidence in me as a Physician, owing to my recent calamity, unfitting me at present to practice medicine, I have disposed of my medicines and library to Dr. Royer. I most cordially recommend him as a Physician every way fitted to fill all the wants of the community. A. S. SMITH.

Pattonsville April 17:tf.

MRS. TATE and MISS REA have returned from the City with the

MOST BEAUTIFUL

Assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

ever before offered in this market. In addition to this, they have with them a lady from Philadelphia, who has experience as a

Practical Milliner.

And having also arranged to have a

MANTUA MAKER

from one of the city establishments, they are confident, they can offer to their customers, assurances of

SATISFACTION,

which cannot be surpassed.

April 20 :tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mercantile business, under the name of D. F. Buck & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to settle immediately.

D. F. BUCK.
C. L. BUCK.

New Enterprise, March 19, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by D. F. Buck & Son, wishes to say to his friends, that feeling grateful for past favors, he begs a continuance of the same, and will sell goods cheap for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. C. L. BUCK.

New Enterprise, March 30, 1866:3m.

6000 AGENTS wanted, to sell SIX NEW INVENTIONS, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 15 cents and get 80 pages, or 25 cents and get 80 pages and a sample gratis.

EPHRAIM BROWN,
may25:1m Lowell, Mass.

GEORGE BLYMYER.....JOHN F. BLYMYER

GEO. BLYMYER & SON

Having formed a partnership, on the 6th day of March, 1866, in the

HARDWARE,
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

respectfully invite the public to their new rooms three doors West of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices, most of them at very reduced rates.

Persons desirous of purchasing

BUILDING HARDWARE

will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

We have on hand a large quantity of

WHITE LEAD

Which we have been fortunate to buy a little lower than the market rate. The particular brands to which we would invite attention are the

Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead,
Snow Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.

Also,

French Porcelain Finish, Demar Varn

Farm, Garden & Household.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

PROFITABLE FARMING.

The question is often asked—How can farming be made more profitable? I would answer by liberal manuring, deep and thorough plowing, and clean culture. I will venture to affirm, without fear of contradiction, that no instance can be cited where a farmer has manured his grounds highly, made a judicious use of the plow, and cultivated with care has failed to receive ample remuneration for his capital so invested—nay more, that he has received a greater advance in his outlay than the average profit derived from any other business.

One great difficulty is that most farmers do not seem to be aware of the fact that the greater the outlay, when skillfully applied, the greater will be the profit: they therefore manure sparingly, plow shallow, and the natural consequence is that they get put poorly paid for their labor.

This has raised a prejudice and given a distaste to the business of farming, especially among those who are in the habit, and are desirous of realizing more than the bare return of the income expended.

The farmer who is so sparing of his manure that he can get but thirty bushels of corn to the acre, gets barely enough to pay him for the expense of cultivating the crop, and in addition to this, his field, by his mode of plowing, is by every successive rotation deteriorating in value, and in a few years he must abandon his worn out and exhausted acres to seek other business in the region where the hand of man has been less wasteful of the bounties of nature.

Instead then of his scanty manuring of ten loads to the acre and his crop of thirty bushels of corn, let him apply thirty loads per acre. The additional twenty loads will bring thirty dollars (or its equivalent in phosphate) and instead of thirty bushels of corn he will get sixty. He then has thirty bushels of corn to pay him for the thirty dollars worth of manure, which it will nearly do even at common prices: if instead of manure we use phosphate at the rate of half a ton per acre, the result will be the same, and thirty bushels of corn will usually buy half a ton of phosphate.

His first crop nearly or quite pays for the extra manure. The next two crops of oats and wheat will do nearly or quite as well, and his grass will do better than either. I know a farmer who in addition to a good coat of manure, applies half a ton per acre of home-made phosphate to his wheat, and is satisfied that it pays him better than any outlay which he can make.

Last season this liberal manuring forced his crop of wheat forward so that it was hard and received no injury from the midge. He harvested a crop of thirty bushels per acre, while his neighbors had but fifteen. The extra 15 bushels more than paid for the phosphate and its remaining unexpended action will treble his crop of hay for several years to come.

But says our cautious farmer, "Sooner or later the effect of his phosphate must cease and his capital is gone." Gone—where to? To his barnyard, of course, where it has doubled his stock of manure—gone into his pocket twice or thrice over beside legal interest—gone into what even a farmer wants, money. To be sure the effects of the application will sooner or later run out, but the increase of the straw of the grain crops and the hay goes into the barnyard manure, and in due course of time comes back again to the same field in a more improved form, and makes its passage through his pocket-book, leaving in its passage what it has picked up in the course of its travels.

SENEX.

REMEDY FOR MILDEW.

From the Horticulturist.

The moment of troubles for vine-growers and gardeners in general, by the oidium, is getting near, and I thought that some of your readers may read, with some interest, a remedy which is not new, but which proved, in every respect, satisfactory for years, and may, perhaps, not be generally known.

For a long time the application of flour of sulphur, in a dry state to plants, was recommended, and is still in use in many places, but has never answered completely.

Others recommend the application of flour of sulphur during a wet day, or after syringing the plants all over.

This also did not give full satisfaction. In 1852 the French Government recommended the following remedy—first proposed by a gentleman, M. Grison, in the *Journal de la Societe d' Horticulture Pratique de l' Ain*·

One pound of flower of sulphur, and one pound of slack lime, to which three quarts of water are added, gradually, by stirring the mixture; the whole put over a slow fire, and to remain boiling, stirring it until reduced to 2½ quarts.

The liquid, after the solid matter has deposited, is to be corked in bottles, and in case of want, mixed with one hundred times the quantity of rain water, and applied all over the plants, first before the buds open, and a second time before the blooming, and the cure generally is radical.

I have just applied this remedy, with full success, to a lot of roses which I intend to force. Three weeks ago they were all at once completely checked in their growth, and I could not detect the reason until the leaves commenced to drop. It was simply the oidium, which I cured in this way. There is not the least injury to be feared to any plants from it.

By E. A. Baumann, Rahway, N. J.

THINNING FRUIT.

We might write page on page recounting experiments and results of thinning out fruit, but it would only be to prove that which all good fruit cultivators now concede—viz: that one-third to one-half in number of fruits, well distributed on the tree or vine, produce at maturity equal bulk, better quality, handsomer appearance, more satisfaction of mind to the grower, and finally yield in the market a greater pecuniary return.

The present and coming months call therefore for attention of fruit growers to this subject. All fruits on young and weakly spurs or twigs should be taken away, and clusters or groups so thinned, that while a supply of foliage will assist in maturing each distinct fruit or cluster, they may also be pretty evenly distributed over the tree or vine.—*Horticulturist.*

Unleached Ashes, used plentifully in the seed-bed, and a handful in the hill, are said to be a preventive of club-foot in cabbage.

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Sewing Machines

WERE AWARDED THE

HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, including all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pesancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons.

And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia,
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch Sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.
2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.
3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.
4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.
5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.
6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.
7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.
8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

OF THE

Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

EASTERN.

Boston, 18 Sumner street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street.
Rochester, 48 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.

Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisville, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.

London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.
For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 27, 6mo.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

manufacturer of

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES,

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the Lowest Cash prices.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

ap6:2m.

THE VIRGIN GOLD MINING COMPANY

OF COLORADO,

1250 "Original Interests"—$100 each, of which 250 are reserved for Working Capital.

Subscribers elect their own Officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company; each subscriber being eligible as one of its officers.

THE PRESIDENT

is to be chosen from among the Board of Directors.

THE DIRECTORS

are to be selected by the subscribers from among themselves, at the first meeting for organization.

THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER

is to be a subscriber and selected by the Directors.

BANKERS.

The Central National Bank, Philadelphia.

SOLICITORS.

Theodore Cuyler, Esq., Robert D. Coxe, Esq.

Americans are proverbial for the avidity and commendable zeal with which they participate in enterprises having for their object the development of our national resources. At one time "Railroads"—at another "Coal"—then "Copper" or "Iron" and more recently "Oil" have been the all-absorbing topics.

In all these several enterprises, as will be recollected, those who FIRST took hold of them made money; some larger amounts than others, according to their investments.

Mining operations in the fields of Colorado and elsewhere *now* mainly engross the public attention. Considering that several such companies have been already organized—they are now at work—that the reports from their mines are highly favorable—that it is known that at the present time there are on the way from the ledges of Nevada and Colorado numerous "bars of silver" and "bricks of gold," it is believed that the enthusiasm already manifested on the subject will, in a little time, be so greatly increased on the recent and exhibit of these "returns," that innumerable companies will spring up, whose *stock*, being based at the *then* greatly inflated prices of ledges, will necessarily be less desirable than that now to be had—thereby giving to those who avail themselves of the occasion now presented, of securing "original interests;" an opportunity of *then* disposing of the large amount of stock each holder receives, at a handsome advance.

With these preliminary remarks the following *Prospectus* is respectfully presented.

The property of the Company proposes to be organized by the sale of these "original interests," consists of the following Ledges, all situated within a radius of five miles of Central City, Colorado.

Trail Creek District.

Mammoth Lode,*.....of 100 feet,
Never Fail Lode,†.....of 200 feet,
Vanderbilt Lode,‡.....of 200 feet,
Union Lode,.....of 200 feet,
Gold Ophir Lode,.....of 100 feet,

Trail Run District.

Holman Lode,‖.....of 200 feet,

Banner District.

St. Louis Lode,.....of 100 feet,
Pensacola Lode,.....of 100 feet,

Upper Fall River District.

Abe Lincoln Lode,.....of 200 feet,
Washoe Lode,.....of 200 feet,
Minnie, or "Louisa" Lode,.....of 200 feet,
Riddle Lode,§.....of 200 feet,

"Being a total of 2000 feet or nearly a half a mile in length horizontally, of rich Gold-producing territory, of unlimited depth, together with all the dips, spurs and angles, and also all the metals, ores, gold, silver and other metal-bearing quartz, rock, and earth therein, and all the rights, privileges and franchises thereto incident, appendant and appurtenanced, or therewith usually had or enjoyed, under and subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States."

The titles to all of which claims have been examined by a member of the Bar, resident in Colorado.

His opinion is as follows:

This is to certify that I have carefully examined the titles to the foregoing lodes or ledges, and am satisfied that they are perfect.

THOMAS MASON, Att'y at Law,
Central City, Colorado.

The space of a circular is too limited to give the opinions of numerous distinguished citizens and men of science who have examined this district; the following extracts relate thereto, and that of Professor Edward N. Kent, in particular of the New York U. S. Assay Office is directly in point:

Our late lamented President—Mr. Lincoln—during an interview with Speaker Colfax, relative to the hidden wealth of Colorado, Nevada, &c., said:

"I have very large ideas of the mineral wealth of our nation; I believe it practically inexhaustible."

The Hon. J. P. Upsher, Secretary of the Interior, in the *Official* Report presented to Congress, dated December 5th, 1864, referring to the then present condition of our Western Territories, says: "The wealth embedded in the rocks of that extensive region is actually inexhaustible, and it will furnish in future years, indirectly a principal part of our means of liquidating the debt contracted by the Government for the overthrow of the Great Rebellion."

The Hon. H. P. Bennett, delegate in Congress from Colorado, in a speech before the House of Representatives said: "Judging from what I know of the undeveloped resources of this country from what I am told by practical miners who are well informed upon this subject, I do say here to-day before this House and before this Country, to be placed upon the records and read of all men—that within five year's time, and by the year 1869, the gold fields of Colorado Territory will produce $50,000,000 annually; and even then its full resources of mineral wealth in gold alone remain not wholly developed. I speak from the united testimony of many practical miners who have spent many years in the mines of California, when I say:—that the gold-bearing region of Colorado is far more extensive, quite as inexhaustible, and the gold-bearing quartz of a much richer quality than in California."

Professor Edward N. Kent, of the New York Assay Office, says:

"As to the extent of the gold mines of Colorado, I am not prepared to give an estimate, as I found enough to fully employ my time within a radius of five miles of Central City, [the location of the above Ledges,] but as to the richness of THEM, I have no hesitation in saying, *that I believe them to be the richest ever discovered.* With dcience, capital and the Pacific Railroad, Colorado is destined in my opinion, to rival or supersede California and Australia, and become the El Dorado of the World."

The opinion entertained by those abroad of claims in this district, is shown by the following extract:

English capitalists have purchased £600,000 of the Colorado mining lands, and their agents and employees are now *en route* to develop the same. The claims are principally in Russell and Trail districts, and a recent purchase has been the Seaton Lode of 1000 feet for which they paid £100,000.

An idea of the value of some claims (100 feet each) may be formed when the fact is considered that often occurs that they yield millions of dollars, and have in several instances been sold for $25,000 per foot. Mr. Fields, from 33⅓ feet of the Bobtail Lode has taken out already over $200,000 in gold, and $265,000 has been offered and refused for 54⅓ feet of this same lode, equal to $800,000 for a claim of one hundred feet.

As the purchase of either of the above lodes would require more money than the majority of persons have at command, it has been determined to consolidate them, and to divide them into Twelve Hundred and Fifty

ORIGINAL SHARES

which will cost the subscribers hereto

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH,

thus affording the man of limited means, as well as the capitalist, an opportunity to secure an interest in this region of "practically inexhaustible" wealth.

As all are aware, the usual plan adopted for the development of such a property is to form a company and issue certificates of stock. The plan here proposed may be considered *preliminary* to the formation of two or more Companies on these properties which are subject to no royalty, lease or mortgages.

The SUBSCRIBERS can then upon this solid and substantial basis, elect officers from among themselves, each subscriber being eligible to the position of an officer of the Company.

In order that handsome returns may be speedily realized, these subscriptions are based upon the proposition that the subscribers immediately on receipt of the Deeds (now ready for delivery, and which may be examined at the office of the undersigned before subscribing,) may lease their lands on heavy royalties, or at once organize Companies in the usual way for which there is an ample basis.

To accommodate those of moderate means these "interests" are put at $100 each, in order to get the list filled at once, and to prevent any delay in the organization of the Company.

Considering the numerous valuable "Ledges" which constitute the *basis* of this enterprise—the fair and equitable features—the low prices at which "interests" in it are offered, and that each interest entitles the holder to his *pro rata* share of stock in *all* the Companies that may be organized upon them—also recollecting that in all, there are only 1000 interests to be sold, and it would only require one hundred gentlemen each to take *ten* ($1000) to absorb the whole, it is presumed that it is hardly necessary to suggest to those desiring to secure *one* or *more* of these original interests, to at once send in their subscriptions.

Checks or Drafts should be drawn to the order of the undersigned, whose endorsement will be a receipt, in addition to the one that will be promptly sent on receiving them.

United States 5-20's—10-40's—7-30's and other Government Bonds taken at par, and any premium or accrued interest therein allowed. Bonds may be sent by registered mail or by express.

The Books are now open. Subscriptions received by

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. Fourth & Walnut streets,
Philadelphia.

REFERENCES.

His Excellency, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Penn'a.	His Excellency, MARCUS L. WARD, Governor of N. Jersey.
HON. ELI SLIFER, Sec. of State of Penn'a.	HON. W. S. JOHNSON, Sec. of State N. Jersey.

HON. MORTON MCMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Geo. M. Troutman, Pres't Central Nat Bank, Phila.
Geo. K. Zeigler, Pres't Nl. Bk. of Commerce "
Robert P. King, of King & Baird. "
Benjamin Orne, of J. F. & E. B. Orne, "
Edmund A. Souder, of E. A. Souder, & Co. "
L. Montgomery Bond, of Bond & Biddle, "
John Welsh, of S. & W. Welsh. "

☞ In sending subscriptions, give name and address *plainly*, in order that it may be correctly entered in the Subscription Book, from which receipts are issued, and from which Notices will be made out for the first meeting for organization.

* This Lode is very well developed, with vein of ore 4 feet in width; ore prospects well.

† There is one shaft on this Lode 20 feet deep and 50 long, and the crevice is 8 feet in width.

‡ This Lode is well developed, and considered one of the best in the district; there is a shaft on it 60 feet in depth with a vein of sulpherets four feet in width. Assays made of this ore prove it to be very rich.

‖ This is an A. I. Lode, and has a shaft of 75 feet in depth—vein of ore three feet in width and of good quality. Ore taken from this Lode yielded $100 per cord in gold.

§ This is really the richest Lode yet discovered in the district; it is well developed, and ore taken from this Lode yielded upwards of $800 per cord.

May 11, 1866.-6t.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE

TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson, will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.
April 27, 3mo. Agents.

GIRARD

Life Insurance Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,171,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1836, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. READY, Agent,
mar9:13f Bedford, Pa.

HORSE DEALERS AND CATTLE TENDERS TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

GOOD FOR

CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP,

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6:tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams and Brother is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons owing accounts or notes to said Firm will please call and settle immediately as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection.

J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, Pa. March 16, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, Pa., March 16, 1866-3m.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.

jan12:4y

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

WHO? WHO? WHO?

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

We have a correct and striking photograph of the next Governor of Pennsylvania, which we will send by mail for 25 cents. If we *mistake the man*, the money will be refunded immediately after election next October. Is it Geary or Clymer? Write and see. Address

BARTLESON & CO.,
may4:2m. 611 Chestnut street, Phila.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—

preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHIDADA.
For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.
feb2:1y

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—800 yds. best yard wide all wool filling and pure all wool CARPETS, handsome new patterns, from (5 cts. up—A GREAT BARGAIN—just received.

May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT, combining durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

J. R BURBOREGW.....JOHN LUTZ

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,

U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1865.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

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dec8:1y

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Hopkin's "Own Make,"

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The most complete assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's HOOP SKIRTS, in this City; gotten up expressly to meet the WANTS OF FIRST-CLASS TRADE; embracing the newest and most desirable Styles and Sizes of "Gore Trails," of every length—from 2¼ to 4 yds. round,—20 to 56 Springs, at $2 to $5. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 2¼ to 3 yards round the bottom, at $1.40 to $3.15.

Our line of Misses' and Children's SKIRTS, are proverbially beyond all competition, for variety of styles and sizes—as well as for finish and durability; varying from 8 to 33 inches in length, 6 to 45 Springs at 35 cents to $2.25. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE," are WARRANTED to give Satisfaction: but buy none as such, unless they have, "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street," Stamped on each Tab!

Also, constantly on hand, GOOD SKIRTS, Manufactured in New York, and Eastern States, which we sell at very low prices. A lot of cheap Skirts—15 springs, 85 cents; 20 springs, $1.00—25 springs, $1.15—30 springs, $1.25 and 40 springs $1.50.

☞ Skirts, made to Order and Repaired.

☞ TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!

March 9, 1866—4m.

BEDFORD NURSERIES

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can be had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

july28,65:1y.

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CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

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SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES

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and therefore you ought to

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Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
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Insure yourselves against Accidents.
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Insure yourselves against Accidents.
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We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from **$500 to $10,000** in case of death, and pay you from **$5 to $50** per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

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ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.